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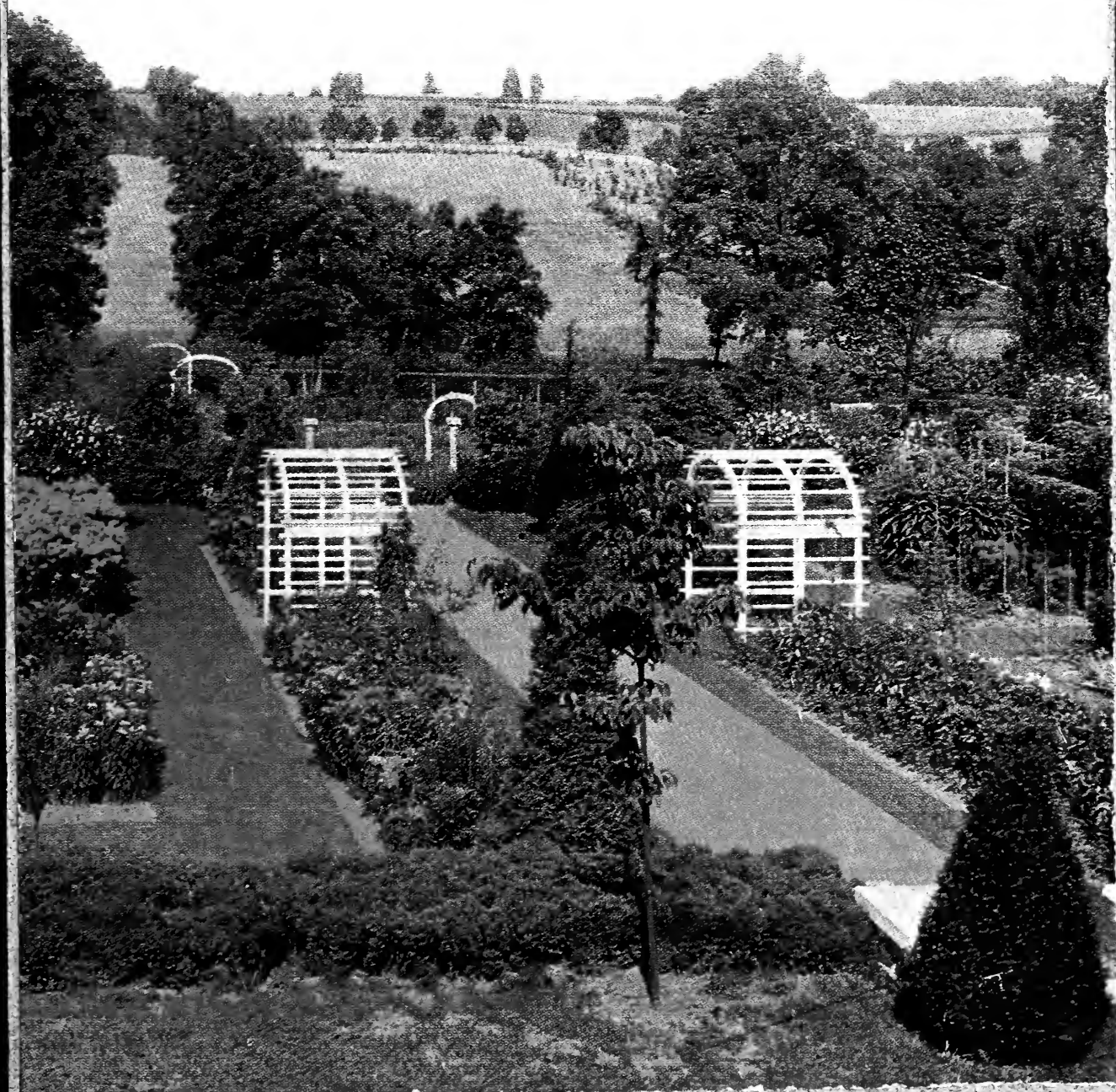
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HICKS NURSERIES

WESTBURY, L.I.

Business Terms

Prices. The prices in this list are for trees and plants dug and loaded at our nurseries. **WHOLESALE PRICES.** Are given by ten, hundred, thousand and ten thousand. Five, 50, 500, and 5000 plants at the 10, 100, 1000 and 10000 rates respectively. Prices subject to change and stock subject to reserve without notice.

We Charge for Delivery and Packing for Shipment. It is the only equable method, because much of the stock is delivered by wagon or customers call for it. Frequently three twenty-year-old trees can be delivered and planted with the same men and teams as one tree. We often combine several orders in one trip, thus reducing the expense which is charged approximately pro rata.

Charge is made for packing in boxes, bales or crates. If all of our stock was of the usual small sizes packed for shipment, the packing would be a comparatively small item, and could be included in the price; but, as some of the large trees are difficult and expensive to pack, it would not be equable to make the price include packing.

Delivery to the railroad, where our responsibility ceases, is free.

On request we shall be pleased to give prices on large trees, to include delivery and planting, which varies according to the movers used, the distance, and the assistance rendered by the purchaser.

Terms of Payment. Net Cash. Unknown correspondents should send satisfactory references, or cash with the order; a bill for the packing will be sent after shipment. Money orders may be obtained for Westbury, Nassau County, New York.

We Desire That Our Customers Be Fully Satisfied. We should be promptly notified of any errors that they may be rectified the same season. Unlike manufactured articles, plants cannot be made all alike, and they are not complete at the time of purchase. Transplanting is a severe shock, and it takes time and care to re-establish them. See page 102, Large Tree Department, and "How to Plant and Care for a Tree," on third cover page, Descriptive Catalogue, entitled "Trees for Long Island."

Care of Trees. Cut back the tops. Water, and pack earth firmly between the roots. Mulch with four inches of manure. Water all summer, once in two weeks but not oftener, with one inch of water, and the next day stir the soil three inches deep. Do this first and afterwards complain if the trees do not live and thrive.

True to Name. We guarantee our stock true to label, and will replace any that proves otherwise. Late in the season, we may be out of some varieties of fruit and other trees, and will substitute similar varieties and sizes unless otherwise directed. It is well to mention alternate varieties in your order.

Guarantee. The living of trees is largely dependent on pruning, planting, cultivating, rain and watering — conditions beyond the nurseryman's control. If you wish your trees guaranteed, please so state when asking prices. We inspect much of the stock sold, and replace some which has failed or is in poor condition. Our doing this does not constitute a guarantee. It is manifestly impracticable to inspect all the stock. Take good care of your stock, and you will have little occasion for complaint.

Location. The office is on the Jericho Turnpike, easily reached by automobile, twenty-two miles from the Queensboro Bridge. There is a ferry from Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., to Sea Cliff, Long Island, during the summer months. Sea Cliff is eight miles north of Westbury.

Westbury is a station on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, and has twenty-four trains per day. Auto-hacks meet all trains. Mineola, three miles to the west, has forty-four trains per day. The Mineola-Hicksville Trolley Line passes the nurseries, two-thirds of a mile south of the office, and connects with Roslyn, Port Washington, Flushing, Garden City, Hempstead, Freeport, Rockville Centre, Hyde Park, Jamaica, and other villages.

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HICKS NURSERIES

Illustrated Price List

Spring, 1914

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EDWARD HICKS

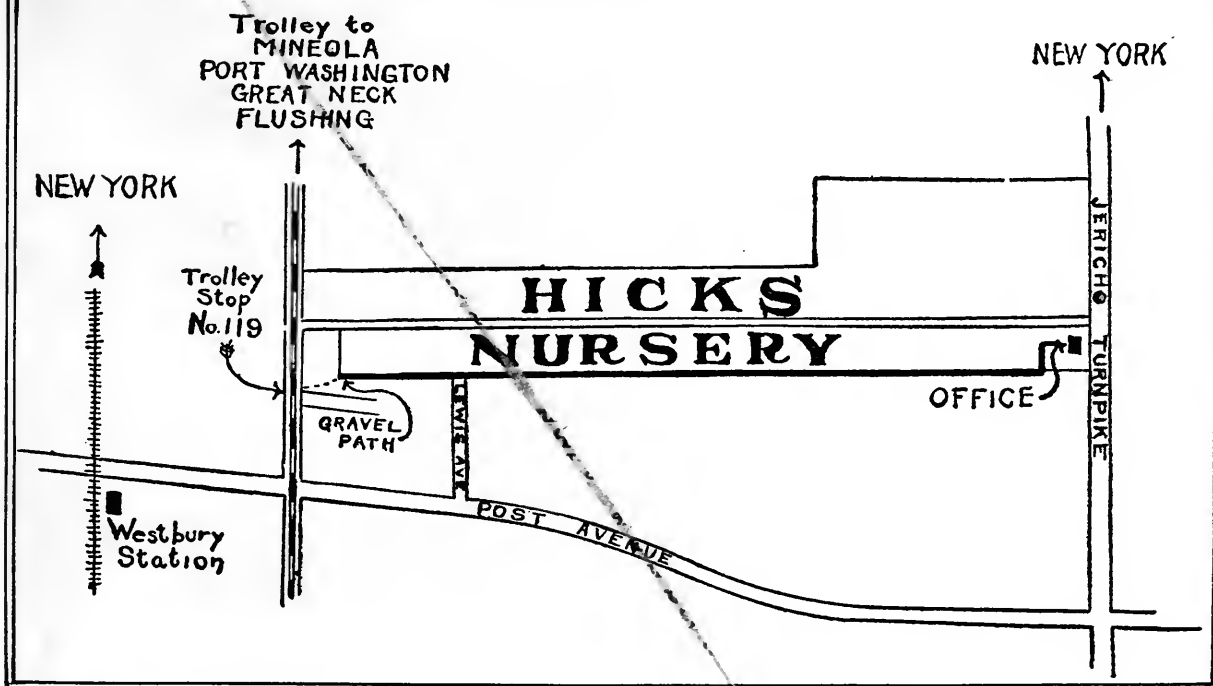
HENRY HICKS

Westbury, Nassau Co., Long Island, N. Y.

Telephone, 68 Westbury

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Introduction

You are invited to examine the Westbury Nurseries at any time. Good automobile roads lead to all parts. You are welcome whether you make purchase or not. You will find here five classes of nursery stock.

FIRST—The small trees one to three years old at five to forty dollars per thousand. They enable you to start your landscape planting, private nursery or forest with the best possible stock because they are grown from seeds that will make hardy trees.

SECOND—The usual sizes offered by nurseries, three to five years old. Prices on these are moderate. The quality is high. Do not get an erroneous impression that our prices are high from our larger trees, which occupy twenty-five times as much space per tree.

THIRD—Large trees that save you from fifteen to thirty years. There are thousands of them, both evergreens and deciduous, grown wide apart like an orchard. Each specimen is numbered.

FOURTH—Rare trees not usually grown.

FIFTH—Trees and shrubs that resist drought and look happy on the sandy sub-soil of Long Island.

We want satisfaction and success to be two of the conditions of our sales. We are not contented to receive your patronage. We want you to get the best possible growth from your investment and to that end, conduct an inspection service to see that proper conditions prevail, that the soil is favorable, and that whatever is lacking be supplied. In the event of failure, we make free replacements in some cases. We find this the cheapest way to educate and a good way to advertise.

OTHER LITERATURE—If you wish to look further into the subject of the development of your land and how to utilize the whole year in planting, you will find some information of value in our various catalogs.

Send For

HICKS FLOWERING SHRUBS—An eight-page booklet describing the more familiar shrubs, and their uses. Delightfully illustrated. It is sure to contain suggestions for every planter.

HICKS HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—This will assist you in making selections, blending in color, and blooming to cover an extensive period. This, too, is accurate, non-technical, brief, and tastefully illustrated.

We have other publications and shall be glad to send those appropriate if you will give us the area and location of your country place. We especially mention:

TREES FOR LONG ISLAND—Descriptive catalog, 104 pages of trees, evergreens, shrubs, broad-leaved evergreens, vines, roses, hardy garden flowers, plants for formal gardens, fruits, insect and fungus enemies and remedies.

It also describes and illustrates our tree-movers for moving large trees, 40 to 70 feet high. Results are given and after-culture explained. It will help you in solving your landscape problems.

**HICKS EVERGREENS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER PLANTING
EVERGREENS THAT SAVE TWENTY YEARS**

PLANTING LARGE EVERGREENS IN WINTER—Evergreens from 6 to 45 feet moved with large balls of earth.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In writing this catalog, we wish to acknowledge the following authorities:

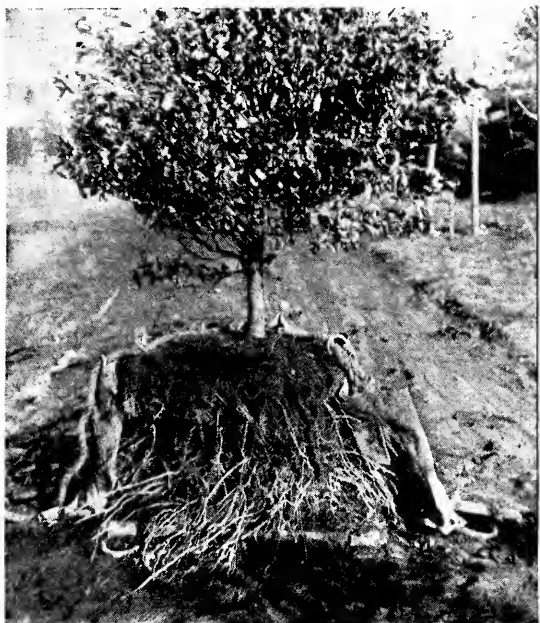
The illustrations of the Oak leaves from "Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts" by George B. Emerson. Wood Engravings for the Catalpa, Elm, Liquidambar, Pepperidge, Tulip, White Spruce, and Hemlock from "The Art of Beautifying Suburban Home Grounds" by Frank J. Scott.

The picture of seeds of Magnolia Tripetala from "Manual of the Trees of North America" by C. S. Sargent.

For outline pictures of various shrubs from "Shrubs of the Northern United States" by A. C. Apgar. Copyright by the American Book Co.

DECIDUOUS TREES

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ENGLISH BEECH. Can you imagine a reason for failure with a Beech tree like this, especially when it has been previously root-pruned and transplanted to make a lot of fibers in the ball of earth? There is some occasion for its dying back at the tips, if you do not inspect the ball and see that it is damp during the first or second year. Perhaps you are one of the connoisseurs who admire Beeches and have had failures with less carefully prepared trees.



ONE OF OUR NORWAY MAPLES. It was six inches in diameter, twelve feet spread when planted. The picture was taken three or four years afterward. Many people who really want such trees do not realize that they are available. They fail to express their ideal because they mistakenly think it takes ten or fifteen years' waiting. We have been manufacturing these trees for twenty years and they are now as ready as possible. You can measure them not by the height or the diameter, but by the broad, dense shade cast across your lawn.

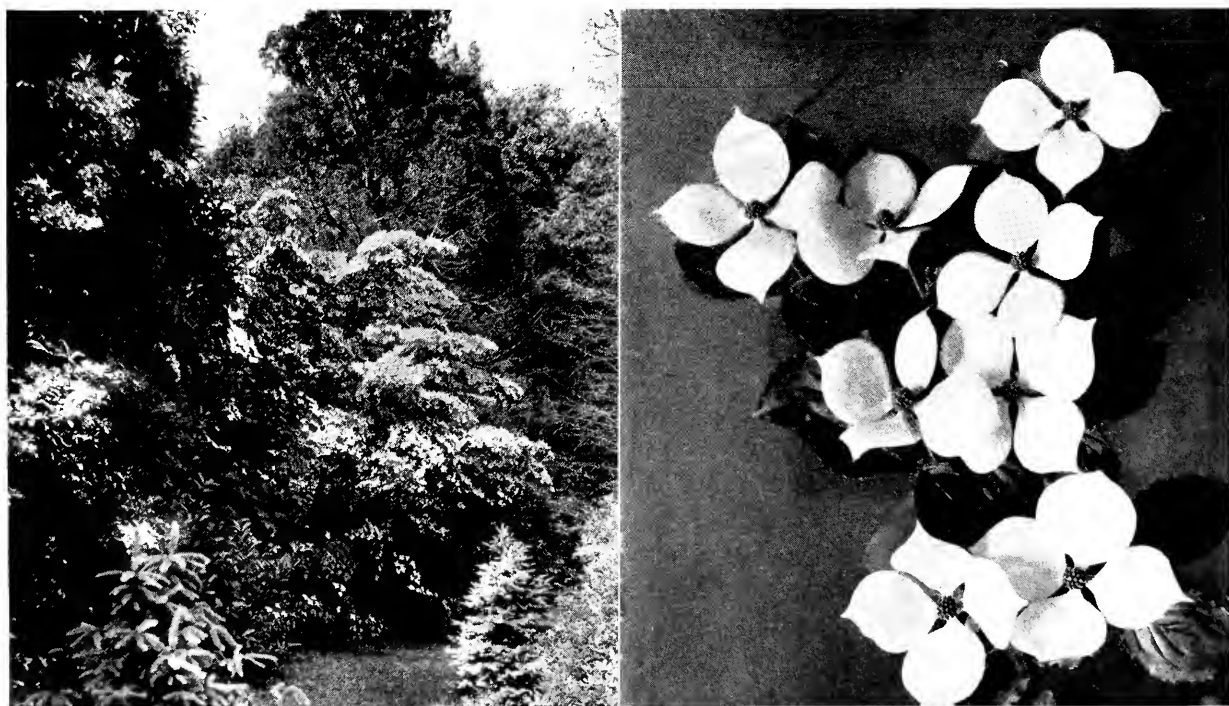


SILVER MAPLE PLANTED AT PLANDOME, LONG ISLAND, THREE YEARS AGO. These trees are large and broad and give a greater amount of shade for the investment than any other trees we offer. You will find them to recover rapidly and look dense and mature the first summer.

Most of the houses at Plandome are built on a bare and open site and the general use of our large trees has given that village a mature and beautiful appearance. If you wish to get the opinion of several people about Hicks' Big Trees, ask in this village. The planting of twenty year old trees has not only helped the individual owner, but has helped the village as a whole and made the sale of property easier. We advise those developing such property to have a few shade trees as well as screens and windbreaks of evergreens.



CATALPA IN THE NURSERY. From this block we offer you trees with more massive trunks at a lower price than any other kind of tree. They have been here over twenty years and have been rootpruned and moved apart. There is no risk in moving them. They are sure to make a luxuriant growth and give satisfactory shade the first year. Every one admires the Horse Chestnut when in flower. The Catalpa has similar dark massive foliage and large panicles of white flowers. Each flower is over an inch in diameter and the panicle is eight inches wide making it the showiest flowering tree of the summer. It blooms in June. The foliage of the tree is arranged in large rounded masses with deep shadows between. The Catalpas are sure to be vigorous and there are no insect or fungous enemies.



JAPANESE DOGWOOD IN THE ARBORETUM OF THE LATE CHARLES A. DANA, GLEN COVE, L. I. In this extensive collection, this is the most interesting of all the trees and shrubs of its season. It is in bloom for a long period during the last part of May and the first of June. It is then in full foliage giving the pure white flowers better background than the White Flowering Dogwood, its near relative in this country. The flowers are so numerous that they are visible a half mile away. In autumn the tree is decorated with globular, strawberry-like, edible fruits. We have had to watch this tree closely to get ahead of the birds. At the right is a branch of Japanese Dogwood. You will not regret planting ten or a hundred.

Deciduous Trees

Andromeda Arborea. (Sorrel Tree) syn. *Oxydendron arboreum*.

A small growing tree of the Dogwood type, and requiring about the same conditions. The graceful racemes of tiny white bells in July are always admired. The tree is the most brilliant in the fall, being usually one of the first to turn. It can be interspersed with telling effect among shrubbery and margins of woodland.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	140	\$ 60	\$ 5 00	\$40 00
8 ft. high.....	5	4 00	.....	.....
10-14 ft. high, 5 ft. spr, 12 yrs.....	12	8 00	.....	.....

Apple, *Pyrus Malus*. (Flowering Crab) in variety. Bechtel's double pink; Parkman's, double red; Atrosanguineum, deep red; Spectabilis, single pink.

3 ft. high.....	1 00
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Ash, White *Fraxinus Americana*.

5-7 ft. high, 4 yr. transp.....	800	05	45	4 00
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Spray of Andromeda flowers — The connoisseur of rare trees esteems the discovery of such a unique species.

The Beeches

Beech, English or European. *Fagus Sylvatica*.

Beeches are usually considered risky to transplant and slow to establish themselves. We have overcome these difficulties by repeated rootpruning and transplanting, and now have trees twelve feet high, fifteen years old, that will save you several years in establishing one of the most beautiful and dignified trees. They are low branched specimens useful for boundary planting where they make a better screen than shrubs, because they hold their russet brown leaves all winter.

3 ft. high.....	75	1 00	7 50	.....
4 ft. high.....	75	1 25	10 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	60	1 75	15 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	50	3 50	30 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	50	10 00	80 00	.....
10 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr.....	30	15 00	120 00	.....
12 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr., 15 yrs.....	50	18 00	160 00	.....
14 ft. high, 5-8 ft. spr.....	30	25 00	220 00	.....
16 ft. high, 5-8 ft. spr.....	20	35 00	300 00	.....

Beech, River's Purple. *F. sylvatica* var. *purpurea* Riversii.

3 ft. high.....	60	1 00	9 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	30	1 50	12 50	.....
5 ft. high.....	20	2 00	17 50	.....
6 ft. high.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	10	6 00	.....	.....
10-15 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	15	15 00	.....	.....

Beech, European Weeping. *F. sylvatica* var. *pendula*.

12 ft. high.....	10	5 00	45 00	.....
14-18 ft. high.....	8	8 00	.....	.....

Beech, Fern Leaf. *Fagus sylvatica* var. *heterophylla*.

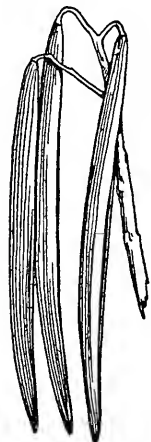
A tree that is different from all others and yet not inharmonious or freakish. Fifteen years ago we started these little trees deciding to have stock to offer of mature appearance. They are now ready. The trees are not tall, but are broad



Fern Leaf Beech.— The deeply serrated leaves are gracefully disposed, giving a pleasing depth of shadow.



Fern Leaf Beech is beautiful from its horizontal disposition of lights and shadows and spirited outline. It is as delicate and pretty among the trees as the Maidenhair Fern among the more humble vegetation.



Catalpa or Smoking Bean Tree.

Catalpa speciosa is planted in the Mississippi Valley for railroad ties.



Chinese Cork Tree.—We have ten trees like this, four and a half to six inches in diameter, ten to fifteen feet spread.

BEECH, FERN LEAF—Continued

and dense. They can be appropriately used as single specimens or on the edge of a border plantation.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-1½ ft. high.....	50	\$ 1 00	\$ 7 50	\$.....
2-3 ft. high.....	25	1 25	10 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	15	12 00	110 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	15	18 00	160.00	.....
10 ft. high, 15 yrs.....	20	20 00	.....	.....
12 ft. high.....	5	25 00	.....	.....

Beech, American. *F. ferruginea*.

This will give you a tree of enduring character, beautiful when young, growing magnificent with age.

Unfortunately they are difficult to transplant. We have done everything possible to meet the requirements by keeping the trees rootpruned, moving them with a large ball of earth to prevent crowding in the nursery and finally delivering them with a ball of earth which has not heretofore been customary. Your co-operation consists in having them cut back and keeping them well mulched and watered the first year or two.

3 ft. high.....	20	1 25	10 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	175	6 00	50 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	100	12 00	100 00	.....
10 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	50	18 00	150 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 2½-3 in. diam., 6-11 ft. spr..	15	22 00	.....	.....

The Birches

Birch, European White. *Betula Alba*.

2 ft. high.....	300	30	2 50	20 00
4 ft. high.....	100	50	4 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	75	1 00	7 50	.....
10 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	30	1 50	12 50	.....
12 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	10	2 00	17 50	.....
18 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	15	12 00

Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping *Betula alba lacinata*.

8 ft. high.....	20	2 00	15 00
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Birch, American, White or Gray. *B. populifolia*, syn. *B. alba* var. *populifolia*.

Birches grow so quickly that you can take trees two feet high, and have them nine feet high in three years. They should be freely used in plantations of evergreens or against the dark shadows of large deciduous trees. As they keep their lower branches, they can be freely used in border plantations, cutting them out as they crowd.

4 ft. high.....	300	25	2 00	18 00
8 ft. high.....	200	60	5 00	45 00
12 ft. high.....	100	1 00	9 00	80 00

Birch, Cherry, Sweet or Black. *Betula lenta*.

6 ft. high.....	15	60	5 00	.....
10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	15	1 25	10 00	.....

Birch, Canoe or Paper. *B. papyrifera*.

2 ft. high.....	150	30	2 50	22 50
6-8 ft. high.....	25	1 00	8 50	.....
14-17 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	10	5 00	.....	.....

Birch, Yellow. *B. lutea*.

Low priced trees for specimen or boundary planting.

16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 8 ft. spr.....	5	1 50	12 50	.....
28 ft. high, 7½ in. diam., 12-18 ft. spr.....	2	25 00	.....	.....

The Catalpas

Catalpa, Western. *Catalpa speciosa*.

The largest trees at the lowest price. Easy to transplant and certain to thrive. If you need a group of tall trees as a screen or a shady grove during the summer, these will fulfil the purpose economically.

On account of their large foliage, they are best located where they may be viewed from a distance, say three hundred feet. One of the latest trees to start in the spring, they can be safely transplanted until the twentieth of May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-6 ft. high	70	\$ 60	\$ 5 00	\$35 00
6-10 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.	30	1 00	8 00	.....
18-28 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.	4	25 00	.....	.....
28-30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 14 ft. spr.	4	40 00	.....	.....
26-32 ft. high, 12 in. diam., 16 ft. spr.	5	50 00	450 00	.....
30-32 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 18 ft. spr.	6	60 00	.....	.....
32-34 ft. high, 16 in. diam., 18 ft. spr.	6	75 00	.....	.....

Catalpa Bungei. *C. bignonioides* var. *nana*. Standard or Tree Form.

6 ft. high.....	40	1 25	10 00
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The Cherries

Cherry, Double-Flowering Japanese. Pink and White. *Prunus Pseudo-cerasus*.

6 ft. high.....	50	2 50
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Cherry, Japanese Weeping Rose-Flowered. *P. pendula*.

3 ft. high.....	10	1 50	12 50
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Cherry, Wild. *P. Serotina*.

A tree that will grow as quickly as the Poplars, sure to live and yet retain good foliage on sandy soil during a drought or withstand the salt spray, is found in Wild Cherry.

Try some of our trees four feet high and you will soon have a dense mass of glossy dark green foliage. The only objection is the tent caterpillar, which occurs at intervals of several years. They are easily controlled by burning the nests.

4-12 in. 1 yr.....(\$35 Per M)	3000	07	60	5 00
1-3 ft. high.....(\$90 Per M)	1500	20	1 50	12 00
4 ft. high.....	100	30	2 50	20 00
6-8 ft. high.....	400	50	4 00	30 00

Chinese Cork Tree. *Phellodendron Amurense*.

The small sizes are recommended for quickly making a mass of healthy foliage for a screen plantation or seaside group.

The juicy, black berries borne in profusion attract the birds, and it has a broad, hemispherical top. It grows rapidly quickly maturing into a charming lawn tree.

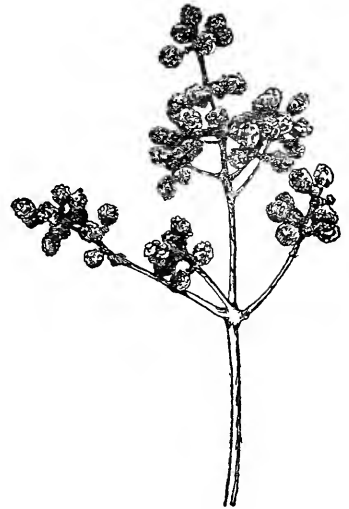
2-3 ft. transp.....	600	20	1 50	12 00
10 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 8 ft. spr.....	10	8 00	60 00	.....
14 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	10	10 00	80 00	.....
16 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	8	15 00	120 00	.....

The Dogwoods

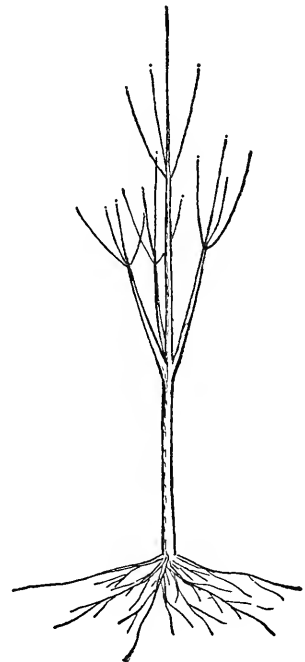
Dogwood, White Flowering. *Cornus Florida*.

In landscape planting, there is a wide need for something between shrubs and large growing trees. The Dogwood fulfils the requirements. It has good foliage and beautiful flowers and autumn coloring.

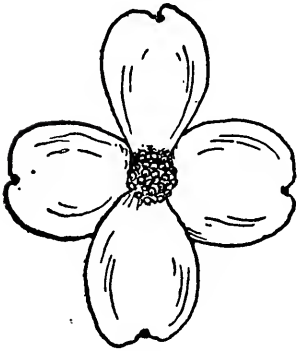
The clusters of large red berries feed the robins on their southward migration in September. You can have better success collecting wild Dogwoods than almost any other tree. Dig them with long roots and cut back a half or more of the top. Mulch and water during the first summer. Get plenty while you are getting them, selecting trees in the open if possible. Cut some to the ground, especially the



Berries of the Chinese Cork Tree are black and remain on all winter. They are rich and oily, and the robins are especially fond of them on their fall migration.



Dogwood Tree.—Our stock is sturdy and straight, well branched and what is still more important, has plenty of fibrous roots that give promise of a luxuriant growth.

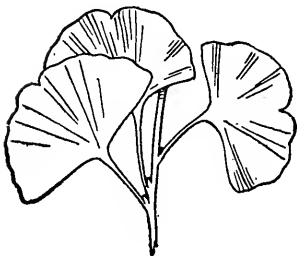


White Flowering Dogwood.

The flowers differ from the Japanese by having the ends of the floral bracts rounded off and thickened instead of tapering off to a slender point like the Japanese.



Weeping Elm with long arching branches of erratic luxuriance.



Ginkgo leaves are curious for their parallel veins, interesting as they tremble with the summer breezes, and rich in their golden autumn hue.

DOGWOOD, WHITE FLOWERING—Continued

crowded trees from the woods, and in two years you will have a vigorous shrub four feet high.

Instructing how to successfully plant with wild stock does not hurt the nursery business. It produces the most beautiful landscape at the least expense.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.....	2000	\$ 08	\$ 75	\$ 5 00
1 ft. high.....	1000	25	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.....	200	30	2 50	20 00
3 ft. high.....	300	50	4 50	40 00
4 ft. high.....	300	60	5 50	50 00
6 ft. high.....	500	1 00	8 50	.....
8 ft. high.....	200	1 25	10 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 1½-2½ in. diam., 4 ft. spr....	30	6 00	45 00	.....

Dogwood, Red Flowering *C. Florida* var. *rubra*.

This new variety is scarce and we are not able to offer perfect, bushy, plants. They were grafted or budded, one or two years ago, on stems of the White Dogwood.

2 ft. high.....	20	1 25	10 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	25	1 50	12 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	25	2 00	17 50	.....
5 ft. high.....	15	3 00	25 00	.....

Dogwood, Japanese. *C. kousa*.

There has been no talk about it yet, but suppose you were to help introduce our native White Dogwood? Now you have the chance to introduce a plant just as valuable. Put ten among the shrubs or fifty in the Oak woods or the Pine or Cedar grove. They are sturdy, well-established plants.

4-6 in. high, transp.....	1000	10	60	5 00
6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp.....	1000	10	90	8 00
2-3 ft. high.....	200	50	4 00	30 00

The Elms

Elm, American. *Ulmus Americana*.

These trees four inches in diameter are especially valuable. They have been grown wide apart and have straight stems. We recommend them for soil suited to the Elm where spraying for the Elm Leaf Beetle is practised. They ship readily.

8 ft. high, 1 in. diam.....	150	1 00	8 50	50 00
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	150	1 75	15 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	200	2 50	20 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	20	5 00	40 00	.....
16-22 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	25	16 00	150 00	.....
18-24 ft. high, 4½ in. diam. 5-8 ft. spr.....	40	30 00	250 00	.....
24-32 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 13-15 ft. spr...	2	100 00	.....	.....
30-35 ft. high, 12 in. diam., 12-20 ft. spr...	4	120 00	.....	.....
36-42 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 18-22 ft. spr...	2	140 00	.....	.....

Elm, Weeping. *U. fulva*, var. *pendula*.

16-18 ft. high, 3½-5 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr..	14	12 00	.....	.....
20-22 ft. high, 5-7 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr...	3	15 00	.....	.....
30 ft. high, 13½ in. diam., 30 ft. spr.....	1	130 00

Elm, Japanese. *Zelkovia Keaki*.

6-12 in. high, transp.....	800	12	1 00	8 00
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Ginkgo (Maidenhair Tree). *Ginkgo biloba*, syn. *Salisburia adiantifolia*.

Do you want to plant a memorial avenue that can endure for five hundred years? The Ginkgo gives promise of doing so in this soil and climate. The branches do not break and expose the trunk to decay.

When young this is an awkward tree with a few ascending branches wide apart. After it is 20 years old, it fills out, making a handsome tree. Geologically, it is one of the oldest trees and it seems to have left its enemies behind, being free of fungus and insects and gives promise of growing here as in Asia, a thousand years old. For prices see top page 11.



BLOCK OF SMALL LEAF LINDEN. This is the way we grow our Lindens; one tree where it used to be customary to grow eleven trees. The diameter may be the same, but you would have to cut them back and wait five years to give the same width at the top. The Small Leaf Linden is a native of Europe, noted for its elliptical outline and dense, even growth.



This is the way we have moved several hundred of our Lindens. These trees will make ideal, pleached alleys for arching a path.



SILVER LINDEN, 6 INCH DIAMETER. If you look over our stock in the nursery and the old trees forty feet wide at the gate opposite our office and note their beautiful, symmetrical, ovate outline and healthy foliage held two weeks later than the average you will not wonder at our enthusiasm for the Silver Linden.



HORNBEAM, EUROPEAN, PYRAMIDAL. Delivered this way they are sure to live and maintain their dense, even growth. A large number will go in a carload, making these old hedges, arches and pyramids available over a radius of a thousand miles. This picture with its russet leaves shows the winter character.



EUROPEAN HORNBEAMS TRAINED AS ARCHES. The iron forms are vertical for six feet, then curved on a three foot radius and carried level across the top. The top extends five feet or more so that the arches may be from six to twelve feet wide.



HORNBEAM HEDGE around a service court at Glen Cove, L. I. The thick twiggy growth makes an efficient screen. To this is added the leaves retained all winter. It can be trained 30 ft. high if you wish. It has no trouble from insects or fungus.

GINKGO (Maidenhair Tree)—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-8 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings	400	\$ 20	\$ 1 50	\$12 00
2 ft. high.....	400	60	5 00	45 00
4 ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	60	1 00	9 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	60	1 75	15 00	.....
10-12 ft. high, 1½ in. diam.....	30	3 00	25 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam.....	35	5 00	45 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam.....	30	10 00	90 00	.....
12-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam.....	20	12 00	.....	.....
14-20 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	10	18 00	.....	.....
16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	5	25 00	.....	.....
20 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	2	35 00	.....	.....



Shagbark or Shellbark Hickory. The only way to get a grove is to plant little trees.

The Hickories

Hickory, Mockernut. *Hicoria tomentosa*, syn. *Carya tomentosa*.

Would you like a lot of Hickory in a grove? We dig these seedlings with tops three inches high and roots two feet deep. Hickory makes a sure foundation before starting upward. Plant them in crowbar holes, and nature will do the rest. You cannot get big trees. You will find the little Hickories growing sturdily.

4-8 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings (\$30 Per M)	4000	06	50	4 00
1 ft. high.....	100	35	3 00	25 00
2-4 ft. high.....	50	75	6 00	.....

Hickory, Shagbark. *Hicoria ovata* syn. *Carya alba*.

We cannot use nature's forces to better advantage than to produce food without the expense of plowing, cultivating and manuring. Nut-growing is a step in this direction. Do not be afraid of the Hickory bark borer. It is not new and it is not killing all the trees.

3-6 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings.. (\$30 Per M)	5000	06	50	4 00
1-2 ft. high.....	200	15	1 25	10 00

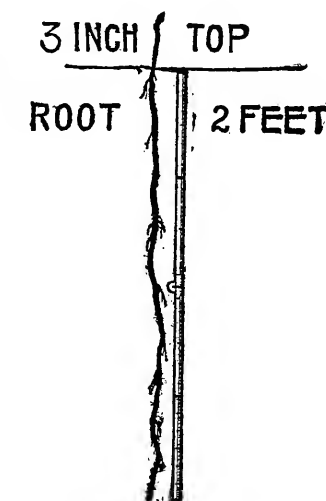
Hickory, Pecan Nut. *Hicoria pecan*.

Hardy variety from Indiana.

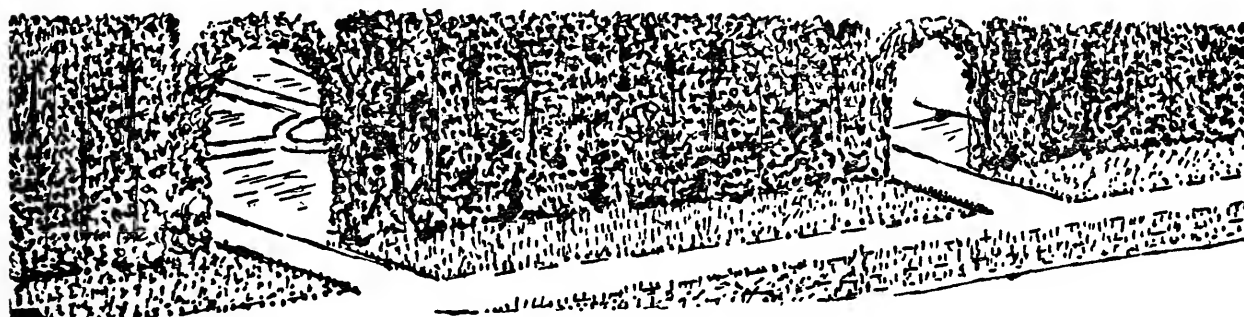
3-4 ft. high.....	200	75	6 00	50 00
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Hickory, Pignut. *Hicoria glabra*.

3-6 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings.. (\$30 Per M)	6000	06	50	4 00
3-6 in. high, 2 yr. transp.....	600	15	1 20	10 00



Hickory Seedling, 2 years old.—Try a few hundred with oaks and pines and establish one of the most substantial forests for Long Island.



HORNBEAN HEDGE WITH ARCHES. The best design of both architecture and landscape architecture often divides the area about the house into a series of gardens and courts; on one end the flower garden, on the other the service court; on one side the entrance court and on the other the front terrace. This leaves four other areas at the corners for laundry, vegetable garden, tennis court, etc. Then there is the stable court and the yard for the storage of garden supplies. All this requires walls or hedges preferably higher than the level of the eye. Our stock of Hornbeam will give this immediately in a substantial and enduring form.

The Hornbeams

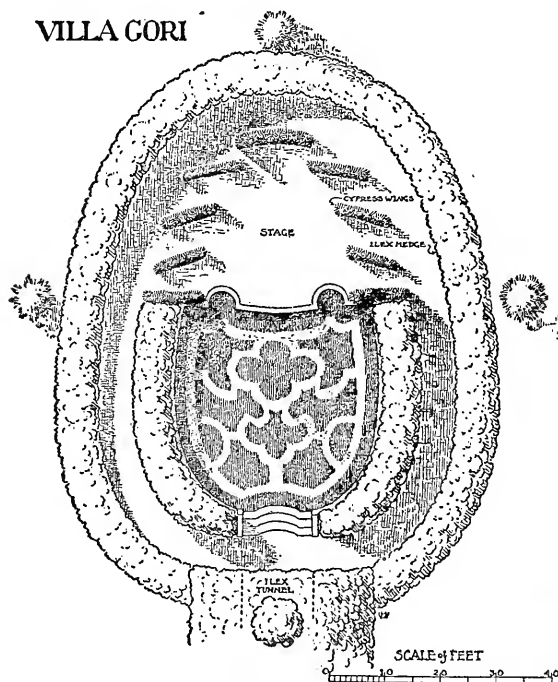
Hornbeam, European. *Carpinus betulus*.

It has taken us ten years to get up this magnificent stock of Hornbeam. Like other important Hornbeam trees, some difficulty has been experienced in transplanting. To provide for this we have rootpruned our trees several times and move them with a large ball of earth so that the possibility of failure now is hardly a consideration. They are the nearest relative of the Beech and have the same enduring character and smooth gray bark. They hold their russet brown leaves all winter, making an efficient windbreak or screen. Many wish a plantation to fulfil these requirements and do not wish to use the usual Privet hedge or monotonous plantation of shrubs. Use a group of low-branched Hornbeam, Beech, Dogwood, Oaks, and Pine.

Often on suburban property there is need of a screen between houses thirty feet apart, which will be ten to twenty-five feet high and not be over five feet wide. The Hornbeam will do it.

For a service court or laundry yard, they will make an immediate green wall, so thick and twiggy that it will be efficient all winter. They are less expensive than evergreens and more certain to keep dense at the base, under unfavorable conditions.

For pleached alleys as in old English or French formal gardens, they are unsurpassed. It is the human element that interests you, the good design and the long years of patient training. We have trimmed these Hornbeams for six years, and you could not have them in better condition if they had been on your place for that time.



Ground plan and perspective of garden theatre at Villa Gori, Italy

In an article in *Landscape Architecture* for January, 1914, on Italian Garden Theatres, Henry V. Hubbard, says: "In the grounds of a modern American merchant prince, there is no reason why such a theatre should not be used at least several times during the summer season, and it would not be necessary to await for very long the slow growth of the foliage screens which form its walls. Arbor Vitæ or Red Cedar might be used in the more northern latitudes, or Hornbeam or even Linden for deciduous foliage. It would be possible to produce an effective screen, by the expenditure of money enough in moving the trees, within a year or so of the time the work was begun."

HORNBEAM, EUROPEAN—Continued

Hedge form and bush form	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	100	\$1 00	\$ 8 00	\$60 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	40	3 00	25 00	.....
6 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	100	2 50	20 00	180 00
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	100	4 00	35 00	300 00
8 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	100	4 50	40 00	350 00
8 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	90	6 00	50 00	450 00
10 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	100	7 00	65 00	600 00
12 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	70	10 00	95 00	900 00
14 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	30	14 00	130 00	.....

Hornbeam, European, Sheared Pyramids and Standard Pyramids. For formal planting.

As dignified and substantial as plants in old European formal gardens trained for many years by skilful gardeners. They can be used at stated intervals on either side of a path, around a formal garden or entrance court, or along a terrace.

6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	35	5 50	50 00	.....
8 ft. high, 3 ft. spr., 10 yrs.....	50	8 00	70 00	.....
10 ft. high, 3 ft. spr., 10 yrs.....	50	12 00	100 00	.....
12 ft. high, 4 ft. spr., 10 yrs.....	30	15 00	120 00	.....

Hornbeam, European, Arches.

8 ft. high, 8-10 ft. wide, two trees with iron frame, 10 yrs.....	60	32 00	300 00
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Hornbeam, Hop. Ironwood. *Ostrya Virginica*.

16-18 ft. high, 2½-3¼ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr..	5	8 00
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The Horse-Chestnuts

Horse-Chestnut. *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

Our stock comprises both the Red and White, single and double flowering varieties. They are straight and stocky. Flowering trees are none too numerous, and a variety as attractive as this can have but few rivals. One is inclined to overlook its rusty appearance in late summer on account of its beautiful flowers and marked symmetry. The double flowering variety produces no nuts.

6 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings... (\$30 Per M)	1000	06	50	4 00
8 ft. high.....	50	1 50	12 50	.....
12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	50	6 00	55 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr...	10	12 00	100 00	.....
14-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr., 15 yrs.....	10	20 00	180 00	.....
16-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr....	10	30 00	.....	.....
18-24 ft. high, 6-8 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr..	6	45 00	.....	.....

Horse-Chestnut. Double Flowering White.

8 ft. high.....	15	2 50	.....	.....
10-14 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr....	10	15 00	130 00

Horse-Chestnut. Red Flowering.

6-8 ft. high.....	30	3 00	25 00
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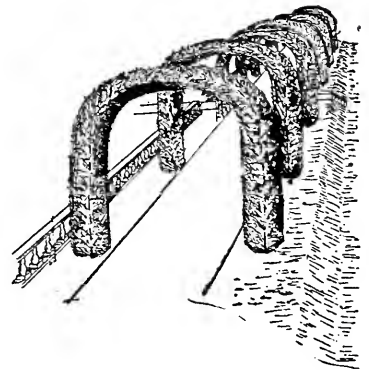
Judas, American. (Red Bud.) *Cercis Canadensis*.

Judas and Dogwood grow together in the forests of Pennsylvania and are described as making a very beautiful effect. Try a few hundred of these seedlings, starting them in a bed in your garden, and you can show a new landscape feature for Long Island.

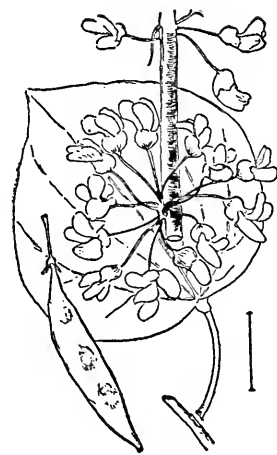
4-12 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings .(\$20 Per M)	1500	05	40	3 00
4-6 ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	.....

Koelreuteria paniculata. Varnish Tree.

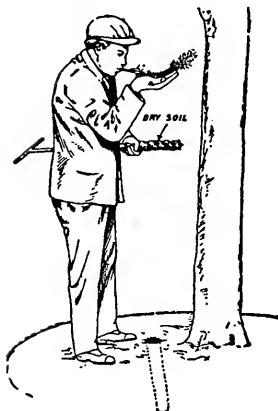
One of the very few trees blooming in July. We have a tree of this variety 40 ft. high covered with large panicles of lemon yellow flowers. The clusters are about 1 ft. long and are very showy. It is a healthy tree and it has developed



Hornbeam Arches framing a garden.—Arches are invitations. Could you have a more fitting entrance to the attractive features of your grounds? We have also Privet and Cedars grown as arches.

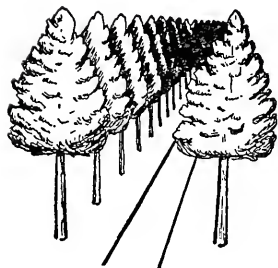


Copyright American Book Co.
Judas Tree. The twigs are covered with crowded clusters of rosy-purple pea shaped flowers in May.



You should know that the soil conditions are right, for the best returns from your investment. The best way is to dig down among the roots at a distance of two or three feet from the trunk to a depth of one to one and a half feet. The roots here are abundant and you will see exactly how dry the soil is.

Boring a hole with an auger is quicker. If the soil will blow as dust, it is too dry. If water drops out of it when you squeeze it, it is too wet and may rot the roots. Dig down to see if that has happened.



Are you considering a pleached alley? Our Silver Lindens, Norway Maples, Hornbeams and Pin Oaks will make excellent material because they are uniform.

KOELREUTERIA—Continued

no undesirable features. Try twenty-five in your private nursery and then a few years later in your boundary planting, you will have something interesting at an unusual season.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.....	2000	\$ 08	\$ 50	\$ 4 00
3-5 ft. high.....	200	1 00	6 00	40 00
6-8 ft. high.....	10	2 00	18 00	.....

Larch, European. *Larix decidua*, syn. *Europea*.

1-2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.....				
(\$15 Per 10,000)..... (\$2 Per M)		01	08	50
1 ft. high.....	40	15	1 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	40	30	2 50	.....
4 ft. high.....	15	1 00	7 50	.....

Larch, Japanese. *Pseudo-Larix Kämpferi*; syn. *L. Kämpferi*.

The director of the Kew Gardens, England, said one of the most interesting trees he saw in America was the Japanese Golden Larch at Flushing. This is a tree about 60 ft. high and 45 ft. spread, on Washington Place.

Ours were grown from seeds collected in the late Charles A. Dana's garden where the trees have the appearance of the old Cedars of Lebanon in English parks, with picturesque, wide spreading branches. The leaves turn golden yellow in October. It makes a broad and more dignified tree than the other Larches. There is no reason why it should not be used in extensive plantations. These little seedlings can be planted in their permanent location with little oaks and pines.

2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.... (\$10 Per M)	2000	03	20	1 50
1 ft. high.....	1000	10	50	4 00
2 ft. high.....	100	50	4 00	.....
7-14 ft. high.....	10	10 00	.....	.....

The Lindens

Linden, Silver. *Tilia tomentosa*; syn., *T. argentea*; syn., *T. alba*.

A beautiful symmetrical tree of dense, ovate outline.

There is a large demand for substantial shade trees 1½ or 2 in. in diameter. The supply of trees of good quality depends on the nurseryman's enthusiasm, upon his knowledge of what constitutes a good tree, a willingness to devote time and space to grow them. Critical buyers will find our Lindens, Liquidambars, Maples, Oaks, Beech, and Tulip Trees, to fulfil their most exacting requirements and even go further in regard to the roots. For it is in the roots, that there resides the value in a tree.

6 ft. high.....	500	1 25	10 00	90 00
8 ft. high.....	200	1 75	15 00	135 00
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	130	2 50	22 50	200 00
10 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	150	4 50	40 00	350 00
12-14 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	250	10 00	90 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	190	13 00	100 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr., 12 yrs.....	80	22 00	200 00	.....
16-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-9 ft. spr., 14 yrs.....	30	35 00	300 00	.....
16-22 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 9-12 ft. spr.....	15	50 00	.....	.....
16-24 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr., 18 yrs.....	15	70 00	.....	.....
18-20 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.....	15	90 00	.....	.....
18-22 ft. high, 8-9 in. diam., 11 ft. spr.....	3	100 00	.....	.....
28 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 18 ft. spr.....	1	115 00	.....	.....

Linden, Weeping Silver. *T. petiolaris*; syn. *argentea*, var. *pendula*

A tree growing sixty feet high with the tips of the twigs bending gracefully downward. The lower branches arch to the ground making a great tent.

8 ft. high.....	25	2 00	17 50	.....
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	50	6 00	50 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	25	15 00	120 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.....	10	28 00	250 00	.....



Do not think you must go without big trees because you are five hundred miles away. We have shipped dozens of carloads this way with good results. The roots are wrapped in moss, straw and burlap. We will send directions for unloading, carting and planting.

The small picture shows our method of delivering up to fifty miles. The trees are laid on benches in the motor truck with a trailer in the rear; either a two wheel mover or a truck with benches.



One of our six inch Norway Maples the first season after planting. Note the foliage is large and vigorous. Owing to pruning, the tree is not of normal density the first year, but will be the second year if the tree is fed and watered.



VIEW IN A BLOCK OF RED OR SCARLET MAPLES. These are big broad trees at a moderate price. The trees have a strong Oak-like character in their branching and are sure to please you in all respects. They are free from serious insects or fungi.



FLOWER OF THE UMBRELLA MAGNOLIA. The flowers are about eight inches long, pure white and appear in June, after the foliage. The seed pods are even more showy being carmine cylinders two inches in diameter. The crimson seeds hang out on silken threads to invite the birds.

The small picture shows our stock of *Magnolia Stellata*.



VIEW IN OUR BLOCK OF *MAGNOLIA TRIPETALAS*. Taken 3 yrs. ago. The trees are now broader and more mature. The large tropical leaves give a distinct note in the landscape, indicating that they should be placed in a separate part of your landscape.



MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA 7 yrs. old. The way we deliver Magnolias makes it sure that you will run no risk in starting them to grow. You can plant them this way either in the spring or fall.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. We import plants of moderate size and grow them until they get a good supply of roots in this soil. They will take hold and grow vigorously with you, whereas freshly imported plants make a feeble growth for one or two years.

LINDEN, WEEPING SILVER—Continued				
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
16-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr., 12 yrs.	10	\$45 00	\$400 00	\$.....
16-18 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	8	50 00	450 00	.....

Linden, Spectabilis. *T. tomentosa*, var. *spectabilis*.

A rare tree well deserving its name which means showy. It will make a beautiful lawn specimen because of its broad symmetrical outline. The leaves are large, deep green and glossy. You will be proud to own one of these trees.

8 ft. high.	35	1 50	12 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	100	5 00	45 00	350 00
14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	60	16 00	150 00	.....
16-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	30	35 00	300 00	.....
18 ft. high, 5½ in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	12	65 00	.....	.....
18-20 ft. high, 6-8 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	15	75 00	.....	.....

Linden, European. *T. vulgaris*, syn., *Europea*. Imported 1913.

10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam.	150	1 25	11 50	100 00
10-12 ft. high, 2½ in. diam.	75	2 00	17 50	.....

Linden, Small-Leaved European. *T. ulmifolia*, syn. *microphylla*, syn., *cordata*.

We have been growing our larger sizes fifteen to twenty years. They have been allowed ample room to develop, fifteen feet apart each way. We have trained them to become symmetrical and dense. Our trees have several times the spread of trees of the same height usually offered. They have developed an abundant mass of fibrous roots enabling them to be transplanted successfully. They are branched low and give you one of the most desirable lawn trees without waiting fifteen or more years.

2-4 in., 1 yr. seedlings. (\$30 Per M)	8000	06	50	4 00
3-12 in., 2 yr. seedlings. (\$50 Per M)	5000	10	80	6 00
6-15 in. 2 yr. transp.	2000	12	1 00	8 00
1 ft. high.	2000	20	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.	1000	50	4 00	30 00
4 ft. high.	2000	60	5 00	45 00
6 ft. high.	600	1 00	9 00	95 00
8 ft. high.	125	1 75	15 00	135 00
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam.	30	5 00	40 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	25	10 00	90 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.	50	18 00	160 00	.....
12-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr.	50	35 00	300 00	.....
14-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 9-14 ft. spr.	15	65 00	.....	.....
18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	15	75 00	.....	.....
16-22 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	8	85 00	.....	.....
22-28 ft. high, 8-10 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	5	100 00	.....	.....

Linden, American (Basswood). *T. Americana*.

Our stock of these trees is one of the biggest bargains of our list. The trees are big, symmetrical, have good roots, and are sure to grow. They are most thrifty when given a situation not lacking in moisture. Valuable for planting on a real estate development where an immediate effect is desired; we can give the greatest value in these Lindens, Silver Maples and Catalpas.

8 ft. high.	20	1 00	8 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr.	40	2 00	15 00	125 00
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	25	3 50	25 00	.....
18-28 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 9-12 ft. spr.	6	12 00	100 00	.....
28 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	6	35 00	250 00	.....
30 ft. high, 10-13 in. diam., 18 ft. spr.	6	50 00	400 00	.....

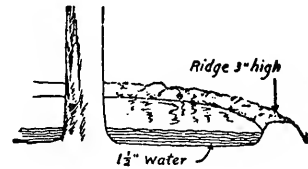
Linden, Yellow-Twigged. *Tilia dasystyla*.

16-18 ft. high, 3½-4 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.	9	4 50	30 00
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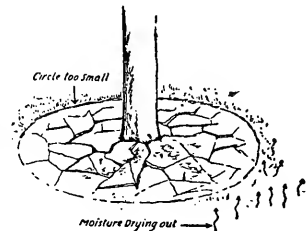
Liquidambar or Sweet Gum

Liquidambar (Sweet Gum). *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

One of the handsomest blocks of trees in our nursery. It is grown from seed collected on Long Island while Southern trees have proven tender. Trees are uni-



Watering. The best way is to make a basin as wide as the roots and give the tree one, two or three inches of water. The ridge for the basin is easily made with a hoe or shovel. Water can be applied without the basin, but the basin assures the right amount in the right place.



After watering do not let the soil bake, crack and dry out. Probably you do not realize how quickly soil in this condition will dry out. The soil particles are close together, the moisture comes up by capillary attraction and is quickly dried out by the sun and wind. While this is going on you will note that the surface is a dark chocolate brown because it is moist. If you break up this crust you break up the tubes through which the moisture comes up. The surface becomes light brown because it is dry, forming a dust mulch. The soil underneath then retains its moisture and is dark chocolate brown.

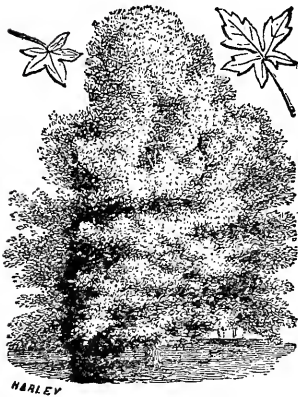
The commonest error is to make the circle too small and to keep the ground scraped of weeds, but hard and dry. People go through the motions of taking care of the trees, but miss the substance.

Our customers lose more big trees this way than any other. If the soil is

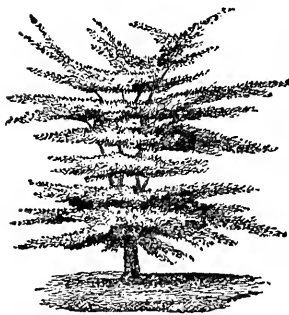
(Continued on page 20)



Liquidambar twig — The corky winged branches are only one of the interesting features of this valuable tree. Another is the pronged seed balls which the children will delight to gild for Christmas tree ornaments.



Liquidambar — A full ovate tree, resembling the Sugar Maple in general outline, worthy of extensive planting for streets, lawns and the seaside.



Honey Locust. — The foliage is disposed in horizontal strata recalling by their appearance pictures of old Cedars of Lebanon.

LIQUIDAMBAR (Sweet Gum)—Continued

form, straight, with broad symmetrical heads. It is unusual for nurseries to offer such good value in shade trees of this size. It is a clean, attractive tree with bright green foliage all summer. Early in autumn, the foliage turns brilliant red with yellow and dark red, taking the place on Long Island of the Sugar Maple on the mainland. In winter it is a symmetrical tree and does not need the corky ridged bark to make it interesting. Include a few Liquidambar in the border planting of your lawn or consider them for the street.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-5 in., 1 yr. seedlings..... (\$20 Per M)	10000	\$ 05	\$ 40	\$ 3 00
6 ft. high.....	160	1 00	.....	.....
8 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	300	2 00	17 50	125 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	50	3 50	30 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	100	5 00	45 00	400 00
12-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	50	8 00	70 00	.....
14-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	10	16 00	.....	.....

The Locusts

Locust, Honey. *Gleditschia triacanthos*.

A broad, graceful tree quite unlike the Yellow Locust, having black bark and clusters of thorns a foot long. Its principle value is for seaside planting. We recommend thickets of these small trees where other trees have difficulty in holding their foliage.

7-10 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings. (\$15 Per M)	3000	05	25	2 00
2 ft. high.....	800	15	1 00	8 00
4 ft. high.....	250	25	1 50	12 00
8 ft. high.....	70	1 50	12 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4 ft. spr.....	50	2 50	20 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....

Locust, Honey. Thornless. *Gleditschia triacanthos*, var. *inermis*.

6 ft. high.....	15	1 00	6 00
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Locust, Yellow or Black. *Robinia pseudacacia*.

6-8 ft. high.....	50	40	3 00
8-12 ft. high.....	50	75	6 00

The Magnolias

Magnolia (Sweet Bay). *Magnolia glauca*.

3-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.....	300	15	1 25	10 00
6-12 in. high, 2 yr transp.....	50	50	4 50	.....

Magnolia, Umbrella. *M. tripetala*.

Have you not a bit of moist ground you can make interesting as a Magnolia garden? Perhaps it is a cove in the woodland, alongside a stream or pond. There are many such places on both the north and south shores of Long Island. The Umbrella Magnolia will be perfectly happy there and you will delight to show your friends its large tropical foliage, big white flowers, and brilliant seed pods. Our trees have been rootpruned and are dug with a ball so their reputation of being difficult to transplant is practically overcome.

4-6 in. high, 2 yr. seedling. .. (\$30 Per M)	2500	10	50	4 00
4-8 in. high, 2 yr. transp.....	300	12	1 00	8 00
1 ft. high.....	100	15	1 00	8 00
2 ft. high.....	200	30	2 50	15 00
5 ft. high.....	50	50	3 50	.....
8 ft. high.....	10	1 75	15 00	.....
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	15	3 00	25 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 3-3½ in. diam., 6 ft. spr., 10 yrs.....	20	10 00	80 00	.....

Magnolia, Large-Leaved. *M. macrophylla*.

2 ft. high.....	10	2 00	15 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	10	2 50	20 00	.....

MAGNOLIA, LARGE-LEAVED—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 ft. high.....	15	\$ 6 00	\$ 50 00	\$.....
10-14 ft. high, 2-2½ in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr. . .	10	15 00	125 00	.....
12-18 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr. 9 yrs	20	18 00	150 00

Magnolia, Fraser's. *M. Fraseri*.

16-20 ft. high.....	4	12 00	100 00
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Magnolia, Cucumber. *M. acuminata*.

In thinking of possible specimen trees as Linden, Pin Oak, Maple, Tulip, don't forget the Cucumber Magnolia for it is as good or better than its near relative the Tulip tree.

A dense, ovate tree with yellow-green flowers and red cucumbers in September.

1 ft. high.....	200	30	2 50	20 00
3-4 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	10	1 50	12 50	.....
8 ft. high.....	25	3 00	25 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 6 ft. spr.	7	7 00	60 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 6 ft. spr.	14	12 00	100 00	.....

Magnolia Conspicua; syn., *Yulan*.

Pure white cups early in April.

1 ft. high.....	30	1 50	14 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	30	2 25	20 00	.....
3 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.	25	2 75	25 00	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	15	5 00	45 00	.....

Magnolia Soulangeana.

It has been customary to plant these as single specimens toward the middle of the lawn, in the old dotted-all-over method. They are now available in quantity and you can plant a group of a dozen as you would flowering shrubs or Dogwood.

This is the kind you have in mind with the big pink cups in April before the leaves appear. It is not the evergreen Magnolia of the South. It makes a handsome tree, growing 15 ft. high and equally wide.

2 ft. high.....	140	1 00	8 50	.....
3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.	200	1 75	15 00	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	100	2 50	20 00	.....
5 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.	20	4 00	30 00	.....

Magnolia Speciosa.

Similar to the Soulangeana, but deeper pink.

3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.	10	2 00	17 50	.....
4 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.	30	3 50	30 00	.....
6-9 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.	7	10 00	.....	.....

Magnolia Lennei.

Flowers in April, deep red.

3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.	35	2 00	17 50	.....
4 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr.	10	5 00	40 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	5	7 00	.....	.....
9 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.	3	10 00	.....	.....

Magnolia Soulangeana Nigra.

A dark red flower similar to Lennei, but not opening as wide.

3 ft. high.....	15	2 00	17 50
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Magnolia Alba Superba.

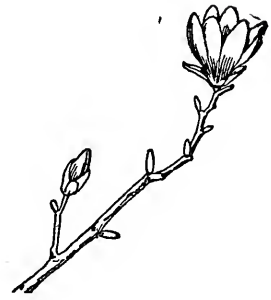
Similar to the Soulangeana, but almost as white as the Conspicua, and may be planted as a white Magnolia for April blooming.

2 ft. high.....	100	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.	50	2 25	20 00	.....
5-7 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.	30	5 00	40 00	.....

Magnolia Alexandria.

Another variety similar to the Soulangeana.

2 ft. high.....	30	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	50	2 00	17 50	.....



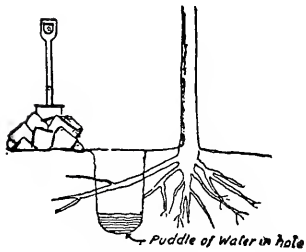
Magnolia Soulangeana. The Magnolias blooming before the leaves come out are of this type. The cup-shaped blossoms are white and various shades of red and pink.



Magnolia Macrophylla or Large Leaved Magnolia.—This has immense white flowers up to fourteen inches in width, one of the largest flowers known. The flower is like a delicate porcelain vase.



Seed of Magnolia tripetala — Bright rose color in September with scarlet seeds hanging out on silken threads to attract the birds.



(Concludes from page 17)
saturated so that water will stand in the hole for a day, the roots rot and the tree is past recovery, even though there are a few leaves. This happens on clay or hard-pan sub-soil, where if a hole were dug and filled with water, it would remain for several hours.

Magnolia Stellata; syn., *M. Halleana* (Hall's Magnolia).

We are proud of our stock of this distinct species. The winter of 1903-4 was late and this bloomed so late in April that the blossoms were not frosted, and there was a good crop of seed from which we raised our plants now three feet high. It is a charming little bush with good foliage all summer. The flowers differ from the other Magnolias in having numerous narrow petals like the waterlily and of delightful fragrance.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-8 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.....	200	\$ 15	\$ 1 25	\$10 00
2 ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr., 9 yrs.....	20	5 00	40 00	.....

Magnolia Hypoleuca.

One of the large-leaved varieties, blooming in June. It has very large flowers, yellowish white in color, with brilliant carmine stamens.

3 ft. high.....	20	2 00	.....	.....
12-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr....	8	12 00	100 00	.....

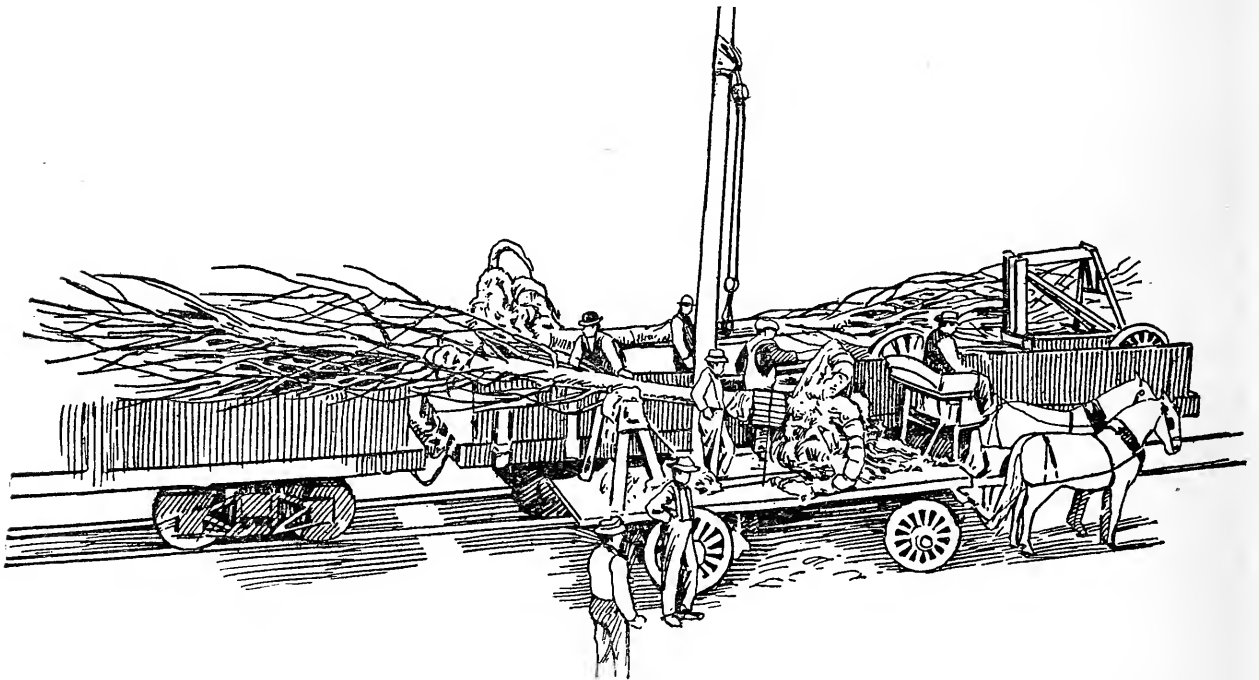
Magnolia parviflora.

This and Watsoni are new and rare, as beautiful as the Easter lily. Alabaster cups with carmine stamens. June-July.

1½ ft. high, Imported 1914.....	20	3 00	25 00
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Magnolia Watsoni.

2-2½ ft. high, Imported 1914.....	15	3 00	25 00
3-5 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	10	5 00	45 00



Unloading Pin Oak and Maple eight inches in diameter, thirty feet high, fifteen feet spread of roots and branches. This was part of a shipment of 4 carloads to decorate the Convention Hall of the Democratic National Convention. The trees were delivered five days after receipt of the order. To unload, a pole was rigged beside the car, the trees lifted by tackle and team.

You can easily unload our large trees this way and cart them on trucks supplied by local teamsters. In one end of the car is one of our large tree-movers for handling the larger trees.

The Maples

Maple, Norway. *Acer platanoides*.

Twenty year old trees, ripe and ready for you. As perfect as they can be made. In the best condition for safe transplanting. Dug to save a wide spread of flexible fibrous roots, by a method we have invented. Packed to arrive in good



VIEW IN ONE OF OUR BLOCKS OF TWELVE HUNDRED NORWAY MAPLES FIFTEEN TO TWENTY-TWO YEARS OLD. The trees are twelve to twenty feet apart and have received the skillful pruning shown and clean cultivation. They are much superior to trees that have commenced to touch on one side making weak or dead branches. The roots in this cultivated soil are not long, coarse and brittle, but are a myriad of slender, flexible fibres easy to dig and quick to take hold of your soil. We believe the value to you consists in wide spreading, low branches, and have trained the trees to meet this requirement. So far as we know, there has never been a stock of trees with this careful training put upon the market. It is to your interest to investigate carefully both the roots and tops, the part you see and the part you do not see, before deciding on your tree purchases.



OUR SYSTEM OF TRAINING SPECIMEN TREES. The crosspole guides the width for the head. For instance, the trees will be twenty two feet high, fourteen feet spread, trunk six inches in diameter, branched at five feet. From the inventory we can pick out trees which closely match, fitting them for formal planting, avenues, entrance courts, surrounding formal gardens, or arching a path. Trees trained this way are broad, and it is the breadth of shadow as much as height which is of value to you.



The upper picture shows the roots tied in bundles and bent up out of the way. The shovel is taking away the loose earth which falls from between the roots when shaken out by the picking bar.

The lower picture shows eight men digging a tree seven inches in diameter. It is this kind of skilful industrious work which makes our trees sure to grow for you.



TWO-WHEEL TREE-MOVER of our invention for handling trees six to nine inches in diameter. Trees carried by the trunk without injuring the bark. The bundles of roots hang free with the least possible amount of breakage. It is a simple matter to run the tree-mover to the hole, swing over the tree-mover placing the tree vertical in the hole, pack the earth under the centre, spread out the side roots four to six inches below the surface and plant. See inside back cover.

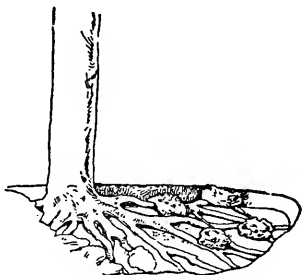
MAPLE, NORWAY—Continued

condition. You can plant them successfully by the method shown on inside back cover. The care after planting is shown on the marginal columns and in a special circular "Water your Trees — Why, When, and How," which we will send on request.

These Maples offer you the most perfect time saving tree for the lowest price for the quality. The value of the Norway Maple is that it is green, broad and solid and stays so even though conditions are not just to its liking.

Sixty dollars for a large tree and eight to twenty thousand dollars in a home, are consistent investments. Frequently people plant their places with trees of the ordinary size and five years later substitute our larger trees. Why not save those years of disappointment and use big trees at the beginning? A few farsighted people have even planted big trees before they built. You can get large trees here in any size up to thirty feet high and twenty-five feet wide. They are offered close to cost of production and digging. Stake out on your grounds the proposed location for trees. Trees spreading fifteen feet may be planted twenty-five feet away from the house. Most Long Island houses are placed at right angles to the southwest breeze. We can furnish trees with tall trunks permitting the breeze to pass underneath, and tall enough to cast a cool shade over the roof. It is usually proper to frame a house with a group of tall trees at each end, and invariably large trees are needed to shade the south side.

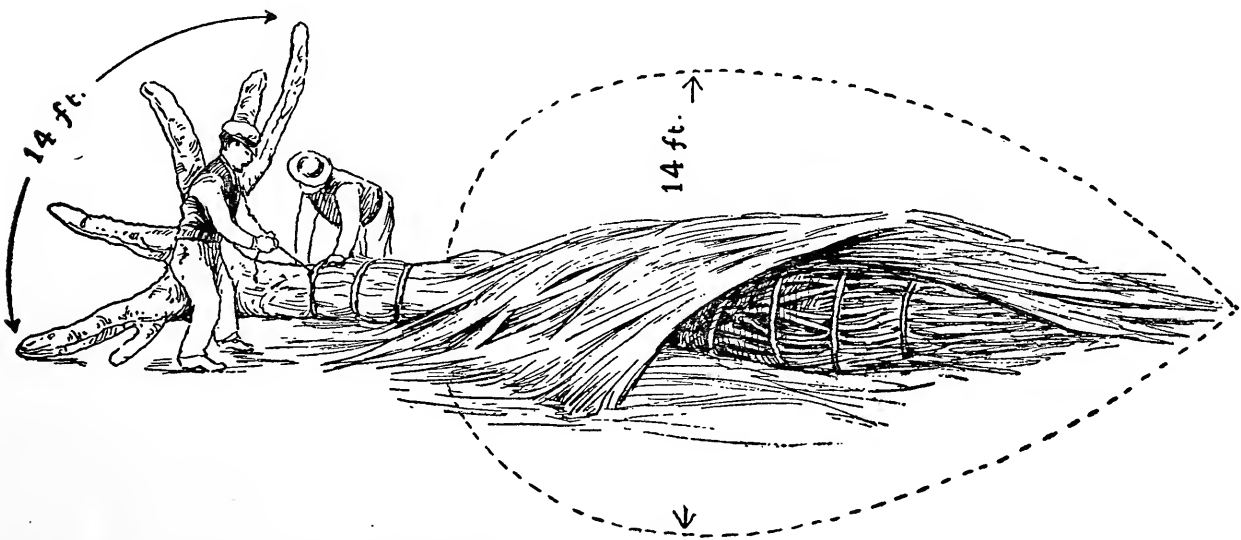
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings ... (\$5 Per M)	3000	\$ 02	\$ 15	\$ 1 00
4-6 ft. high.....	300	50	4 50	35 00
6 ft. high.....	2000	60	5 00	45 00
8 ft. high.....	6000	1 00	9 00	80 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	1500	2 25	20 00	190 00
12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr.....	50	3 50	30 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	75	6 00	50 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	40	10 00	90 00	.....
16-20 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.....	20	12 00	110 00	.....
18-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.....	40	25 00	225 00	.....
18-22 ft. high, 4½ in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr....	50	35 00	325 00	.....
18-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr., 16 yrs	300	45 00	425 00	.....
18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr....	225	60 00	575 00	.....
22-26 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-18 ft. spr., 20 yrs.....	200	80 00	700 00	.....
22-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr., 23 yrs.....	80	90 00	850 00	.....
25-26 ft. high, 9-10 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr.	30	100 00	.....	.....



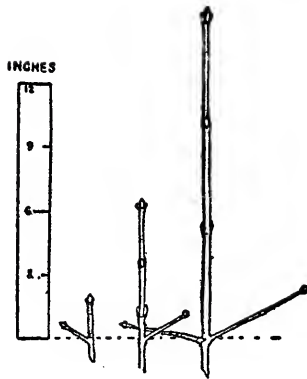
Some trees are killed by over-feeding, having too much strong manure put near to the roots. This decays and rots the roots. It is not likely to happen if the manure is broken up and mixed with the soil or if the manure is laid lightly on top as a mulch.

Sods will sometimes sour and rot the roots. Rotting is only apt to occur when there is too much water and too much packing of the soil. The soil becomes puddled, closing up the air spaces, and sours. It changes to a blue-black color instead of the normal chocolate-brown, and has a sour smell. Roots in it will also be blue-black and smell offensive.

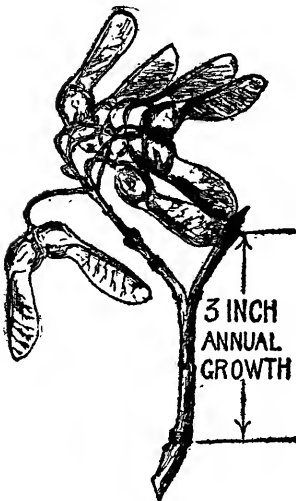
Top soil piled up in grading operations, often-times becomes sour.



"We cannot have a big tree for \$75 because we are too far for auto delivery and do not need a carload" is the inaccurate decision of some people. A single tree twenty-five feet high, fifteen feet spread of roots and branches can be safely shipped 1,000 miles. Others think they cannot have big trees without having us ship a tree mover and move in large trees from the vicinity. They hesitate to do this, because of the trouble or the expense of freight for getting the mover. Or they wait to get their neighbors to share the expense of freight on the tree mover.



Do your newly planted trees grow three inches a season or eighteen inches? They should grow eighteen inches. Whether you get the most from your investment depends on whether you water and cultivate thoroughly and timely.



Maple Seeds.—If these appear in seemingly abnormal numbers, and the tree grows only one to three inches, cut the tree back one to three feet thus reducing the number of buds and inducing a thrifty vigorous growth.

Maple, Silver. *A. saccharinum*; syn., *A. dasycarpum*.

The Silver Maple will make a shade the first two months after planting and is more certain to do this than any other large tree. Not only are they quicker, but they will give you a larger volume of foliage and shade than any other tree for the same investment. If watered once in two weeks, they will keep in good condition throughout the season. We have trained our trees to ovate tops and single leaders to prevent splitting of the trunk.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-8 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings... (\$8 Per M)	1600	\$ 02	\$ 15	\$ 1 00
8 ft. high, 1 in. diam.....	100	75	6 00	50 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	50	1 25	10 00	90 00
10-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	50	1 50	12 50	100 00
10-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr.....	20	2 50	20 00	.....
10-16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-7 ft. spr.....	10	5 00	45 00	.....
18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr....	8	35 00	325 00	.....
24-28 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr....	8	45 00	425 00	.....
22-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 15-18 ft. spr....	20	50 00	475 00	.....
26-34 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr., 20 yrs.....	10	75 00	700 00	.....
32-34 ft. high, 10½-12 in. diam., 18 ft. spr..	4	90 00	.....	.....
34-40 ft. high, 12-14 in. diam., 12-20 ft. spr.	4	110 00	.....	.....
34-40 ft. high, 15-16 in. diam., 22-30 ft. spr.	2	140 00	.....	.....
29 yrs.....	2	140 00	.....	.....

Maple, Sugar (Rock or Hard Maple). *A. saccharum*; syn., *A. saccharinum*.

8 ft. high.....	200	1 50	12 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr.....	100	2 50	22 50	200 00
12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	15	5 00	45 00	.....
16-22 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.....	25	23 00	210 00	.....
16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.....	20	40 00	375 00	.....
18-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr....	12	75 00	.....	.....
22-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr....	4	85 00	.....	.....

Maple, Sycamore. *A. pseudo-platanus*.

Our large trees are very clean, smooth specimens. They prefer rich, moist ground. They are the darkest and most solid of all the Maples, being one of the trees giving heavy, massive dignity to the English landscape.

10-12 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.....	10	2 00	17 50	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	15	3 00	27 50	.....
14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr.....	5	4 00	30 00	.....
18-24 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-9 ft. spr.....	5	10 00	.....	.....
18-22 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.....	4	40 00	.....	.....
18-22 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.....	10	55 00	500 00	.....
20-26 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr....	4	70 00	.....	.....
25-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr....	6	85 00	.....	.....

Maple, Schwedler's Purple Norway. *A. platanoides* var. *Schwedleri*.

8 ft. high.....	15	1 25	11 00	.....
12 ft. high, 2¼ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.....	15	5 00	45 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam.....	4	12 00	.....	.....

Maple, Reitenbach's Purple Norway. *A. platanoides* var. *Reitenbachii*.

8 ft. high.....	10	1 25	11 00	.....
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.....	4	5 00	.....	.....
18 ft. high, 6½-7¼ in. diam., 10-13 ft. spr...	3	75 00	.....	.....

Maple Globose Norway. *A. platanoides* var. *Globosum*.

Similar in shape to the standard Bay Tree or Catalpa Bungei.

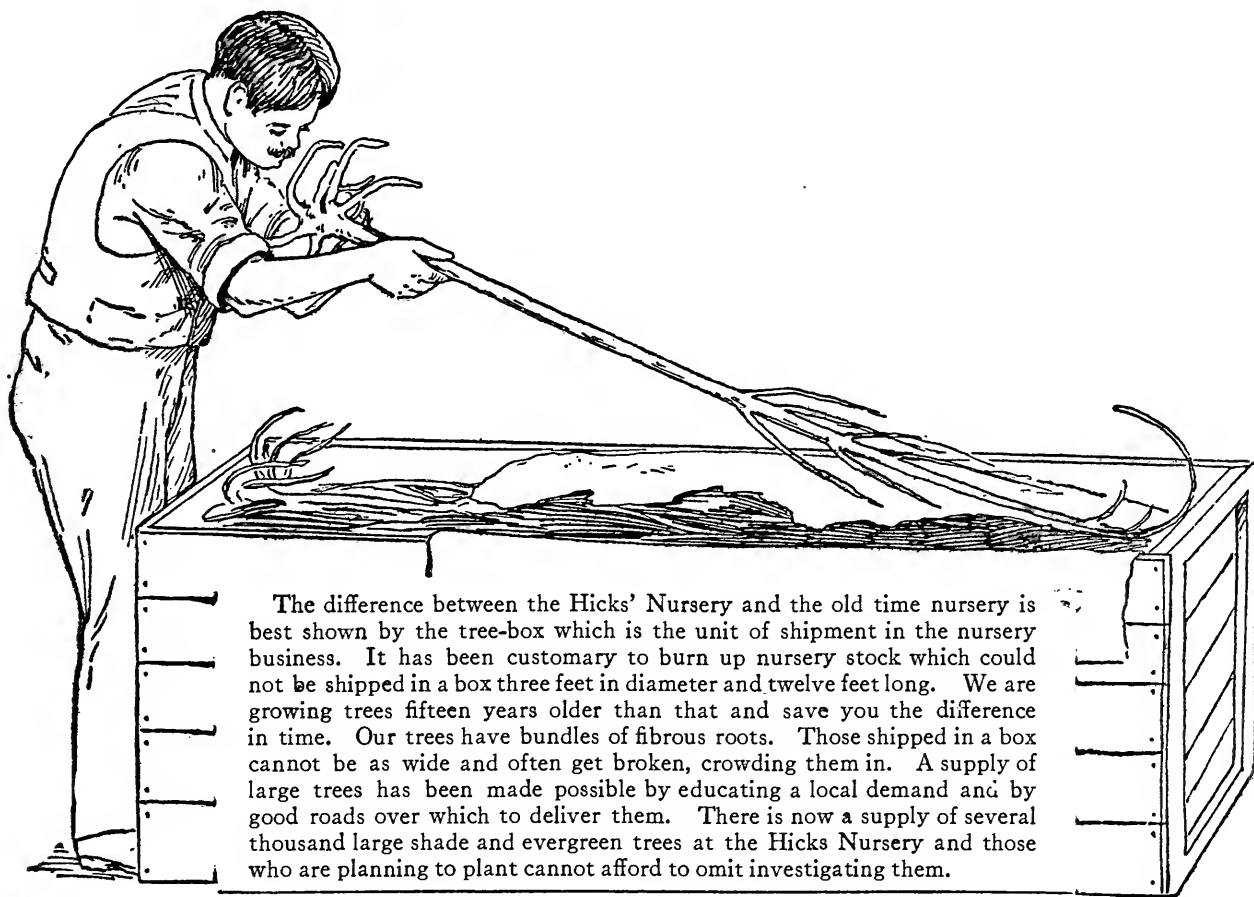
6-8 ft. high, 2½-4 ft. spr.....	20	10 00	90 00
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Maple, Wier's Weeping Silver. *A. saccharinum*, var. *Wierii*.

6-8 ft. high.....	40	75	7 00
8-10 ft. high.....	25	1 00	8 50
38 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 20 ft. spr.....	1	115 00	.....	.....

Maple, Red or Scarlet. *A. rubrum*.

For a big shade tree at a moderate price, we recommend the Red Maple. They are vigorous, healthy trees sure to please you. They are offered at a lower

**MAPLE, RED OR SCARLET—Continued**

price than Norway Maple because they have been growing in our nursery for a shorter time. The trees sixteen feet wide will save you twelve years over the usual nursery size, ten feet high. They have numerous fibrous roots and will make a dense growth the first year. The prettiest block in the nursery in October is the Red or Scarlet Maple with its brilliant tints of yellow, orange, and scarlet.

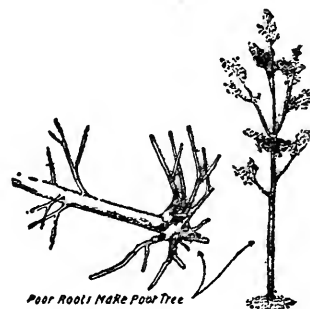
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings. . (\$8 Per M)	40000	\$ 02	\$ 15	\$ 1 00
6 ft high.....	150	50	4 00	35 00
8 ft. high.....	400	1 25	11 00	100 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	60	2 00	17 50	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	25	3 25	30 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	65	4 50	40 00	.....
14-20 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	25	15 00	140 00	.....
16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.	40	22 00	200 00	.....
16-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	45	30 00	280 00	.....
20-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr., 18 yrs.....	15	40 00	375 00	.....
20-30 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 14-16 ft. spr., 20 yrs. old.	12	55 00	525 00	.....
22-32 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	8	60 00	.....	.....
28-32 ft. high, 10-12 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr..	3	90 00	.....	.....

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping. *Morus alba*, var. *Tatarica pendula*.

Umbrella shaped trees with vigorous shoots trailing the ground.

4-6 ft. high	40	1 50	12 50
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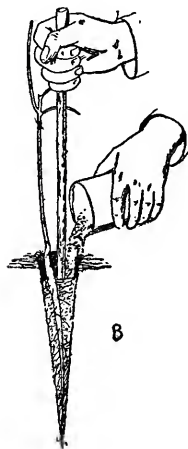
Poor roots as illustrated below make a poor growth the first year.—The exceptions to this statement are trees native to swampy ground like Poplars, Willows, and Elms. That is why they are so popular with both nurserymen and planters. Come to the nursery and we can come to a mutual understanding; what will give both the best immediate and best permanent results.





Crowbar for planting trees which have a long tap root. The step is not necessary, but it will pay to have a blacksmith make one if you are planting a thousand trees.

To make the hole strike a crowbar down a foot deep then stand on it and swing back and forth and the hole is quickly made.



Put the tree in the hole until it is two or three inches deeper than before. Planting deeper allows for the settling of the ground.

The hole may be filled by striking down the crowbar three inches away and crowding over, as when setting cabbage with a dibber.

Another way is to pour sand or dry earth in the hole.

The Oaks

You have enjoyed the Long Island forests and landscapes of fields and scattered trees. Did you ever stop to analyze the elements of the landscape? Were not Oaks predominant? Nature allows to persist the trees which are most accurately fitted to the conditions. Only the trees which fit can be happy and beautiful. If you would plant the most beautiful landscape, you must use Oaks on both the coastal plain and the hills.

Soils can be classified as sweet or alkaline, containing lime; and sour or acid, deficient in lime. The sandy and gravelly soils of the coastal plain and granite hills are acid. Many nurseries are on a limestone soil, and therefore, do not specialize in the Oaks, Pines, and Rhododendrons, which thrive on an acid soil. This relation is just as important as the relation of lime to the growth of clover and alfalfa, and the bacteria which get nitrogen for them from the air and is the basis of the most successful agriculture. The relation between plants and acid soils is explained in "Experiments in Blueberry Culture," by F. V. Coville, Botanist U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The subject is not as well understood as the relation between lime and clover and you can help add to knowledge of how to make the best use of land by planting what fits your soil.

The Chestnut Bark Blight has made ugly gaps in the forest. Plant our small Oaks 300-1000 per acre, and you will be re-establishing the best and most beautiful forest.

Nature planted Long Island with Oaks and Pines for eighty per cent. of the forests. Therefore, you know that they are the appropriate trees to plant, but you say Oaks are so slow. They are not. The Oaks keep right on growing through dry summers even on sandy soil. They will make a growth of 15 in. in May and June. Then the terminal bud will start again in July and grow 10 in. Frequently in August it will grow 6 in. more. We can show you in the nursery thousands of Oaks, which have outstripped the Maples. The reason Oaks have not been frequently planted is because nurserymen found it easier to import Maples or grow trees native to damp ground like Elms, Basswood and Poplars, because the Oaks when transplanted would have a larger per cent. of loss, unless severely pruned. The Oaks required more labor to dig.

The fable of the hare and tortoise illustrates most of the Oaks as compared with other trees. They frequently outstrip trees native to damper soils. They look happy and beautiful when the others look wilted and dejected. You cannot get White Oak, Black Oak, or Scarlet Oak, 10 to 15 ft. high in large quantities. They are expensive to transplant and start off slowly, taking two years before making a normal growth, and require severe cutting back. Therefore, plant them small, when they take hold quickly, take care of themselves and need only plenty of space. Buy a few hundred or a few thousand and plant them six to fifteen feet apart wherever you need a grove of trees. We will show you how to plant them cheaply in holes 20 in. deep made with a crowbar.

Oak, Pin. *Quercus palustris*.

The great demand in the nursery trade is for a tree about ten feet high, two inches in diameter, with good roots and a symmetrical top. We have worked up a stock of Pin Oaks better than ever before. They are sturdy trees with broad, well-balanced heads and straight trunks.

You would have been interested to see eight well-trained horses pulling a U-shaped rootpruning blade through these blocks in January, 1913. Every cut end has branched out with slender feeding fibres. We can show you a block of 1,000 Pin Oaks, planted six feet apart, in December, 1911. Their uniform growth shows that Pin Oaks are not hard to transplant. This planting wide apart and rootpruning is an improvement on the old way of planting little trees one by three feet apart, letting them grow up crowded until they were two inches in diameter and hacking them out with short roots. The diameter and height will read the same in pricelist, but the value to you is not the same.

4 ft. high.....	500	\$	75	\$	6 00	\$	50 00
6 ft. high.....	1200		1 00		9 00		75 00
8 ft. high, 1 in. diam.....	1200		1 25		10 00		90 00
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	1400		2 25		20 00		165 00
12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	400		3 50		32 50		.....
12-14 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	300		8 00		70 00		.....
14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.....	30		15 00		120 00		.....
12-18 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 6-10 ft. spr....	10		20 00		150 00		.....



RED OAKS, illustrating the fable of the Hare and the Tortoise. The smaller leaves at the tip are the second growth, made during the drought when most other trees stopped growing and looked sad.



AVENUE OF PIN OAKS IN OUR NURSERY. These trees were moved in on tree mover from three to eight years ago from the wild growth to have them ready for sale. You can look up similar trees in your vicinity and have us send a tree moving truck and crew of men to move them for you. It is lots of fun to look over your territory for a radius of ten to twenty miles for the best trees. Send us circumference at three feet and ask for estimate. Most people make the mistake of selecting trees nearby because they think it will be cheaper. The principal item of expense is the careful dissecting out of a wide spread of roots.



Young Oak seedling showing deep tap root which we preserve by careful digging.



WHITE OAKS AND WHITE PINES AT WHEATLEY HILLS. They both fit the soil and they help each other. The Oaks give just the amount of wind protection the Pines need, and they grow vigorously with a dense, rich green foliage that brings out their full beauty. This is part of a large Pine grove on a hill too poor for agriculture.



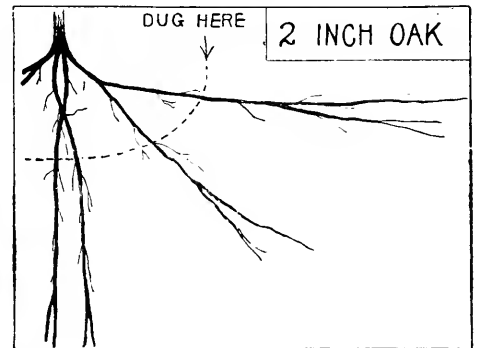
OAKS AND WHITE PINES, JERICHO TURNPIKE, WEST-BURY. If it were not for the Oaks, these Pines would look thin and open with the tops blown to the northeast by the prevailing sea breeze. With the companionship of the Oaks, the Pines show that they are just as happy here as anywhere. The Oaks like the comradeship of the Pines. Neither asks so much from the soil as to unduly rob the other.



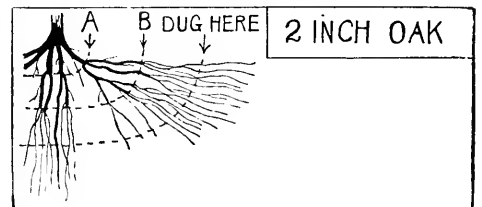
LARGE PIN OAK FROM OUR NURSERY. We have a number of these 20-30 years old in perfect condition for transplanting. This view was taken three or four years after planting, and shows the permanent success of the methods we have invented. On the left are Norway Maples planted about the same time. For a new house they are worth the investment.



A BLOCK OF PIN OAKS IN OUR NURSERY taken two years ago. These trees have since been rootpruned and half of them taken out for planting to grow on. They are, therefore, in perfect condition for transplanting. They could be grown more cheaply but not better. In thinking over your tree problems for street, entrance drive, lawn or boundary, consider these Pin Oaks. The insert shows the root pruner that was used on these oaks January 1913.



Long rope-like roots develop if oaks are not rootpruned. Most are lost in digging.

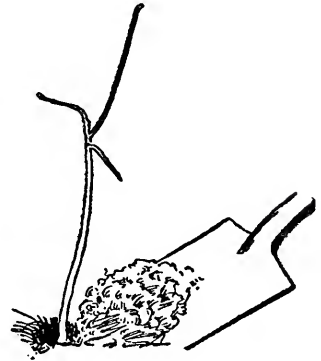


Our Oaks are rootpruned twice, indicated by lines A and B. Many fibrous roots develop wherever a root is severed. These roots being confined to a small area, few are sacrificed in digging. Your part is to cut it back severely and dig down and see if the ground is damp in June and whether the young roots are feeding.

OAK, PIN—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
14-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 7-10 ft. spr.....	20	\$30.00	\$.....	\$.....
16-22 ft. high, 5-6 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr....	10	40 00	.....	.....

	Specimen Number	Price
20 ft. high, 6½ in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	1922-G	40 00
22 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 9 ft. spr.....	4173-D	40 00
16 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 8 ft. spr.....	4033-F	50 00
18 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	4181-F	50 00
20 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 9 ft. spr.....	1422-G	50 00
24 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	4064-F	50 00
24 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 8 ft. spr.....	4213-F	50 00
20 ft. high, 6½ in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	2168-D	70 00
22 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	1186-H	70 00
34 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	11408	70 00
30 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	3618-F	70 00
26 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 9 ft. spr.....	2148-D	90 00
26 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	4059-F	115 00
38 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 9 ft. spr.....	2166	120 00
20 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	2470-D	120 00
20 ft. high, 13 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	1985-G	120 00
30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	1947-G	130 00
28 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	2212	130 00
30 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	4224-F	130 00
30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	3681-F	130 00
34 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 11 ft. spr.....	15375	130 00
36 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	2665-G	130 00
26 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	2437-D	140 00
30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	11182	140 00
28 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	3629-F	140 00
30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	2666-G	140 00
30 ft. high, 12½ in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	2464-D	140 00
32 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	11407	150 00
30 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 20 ft. spr.....	15358	150 00
40 ft. high, 12½ in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	2467-D	150 00
30 ft. high, 13½ in. diam., 16 ft. spr.....	2471-D	150 00
36 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	18034	160 00
32 ft. high, 12½ in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	4322-F	160 00
28 ft. high, 12½ in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	1981-G	160 00
30 ft. high, 13 in. diam., 18 ft. spr.....	1984-G	160 00
23 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	4251-F	160 00
28 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 7 ft. spr.....	4271-F	160 00
32 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 8 ft. spr.....	4272-F	165 00
28 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	4240-F	165 00
26 ft. high, 10½ in. diam., 18 ft. spr.....	2191	165 00
30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	3320	170 00
28 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	2444-D	170 00
30 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	2466-D	170 00
30 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 10 ft. spr.....	4326-F	170 00
34 ft. high, 12 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	1965-G	170 00
34 ft. high, 13 in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	2409-D	170 00
26 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	4327-F	170 00
30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 17 ft. spr.....	4210-F	175 00
28 ft. high, 10½ in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	4171-F	175 00
28 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	10191	175 00
30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 16 ft. spr.....	1196	175 00
34 ft. high, 10½ in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	15526	180 00
22 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.....	10238	180 00
30 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	4246-F	180 00
32 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	15624	180 00
36 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 18 ft. spr.....	1969-G	180 00
34 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	8795	180 00
30 ft. high, 12½ in. diam., 14 ft. spr.....	2423-D	180 00
34 ft. high, 13 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	10229	180 00
30 ft. high, 13 in. diam., 18 ft. spr.....	10241	180 00
32 ft. high, 17 in. diam., 20 ft. spr.....	4246-G	180 00
	961-H	200 00



Another way is to fill in mellow earth from the top and tamp firmly and be sure to fill the bottom.

We have transplanted many thousand Oaks this way, and they nearly all lived even when set in December. The old way was to cut off the end of the tap root and plant in a furrow. The tendency was to cut the root too short. The ground settled, the surface soil dried out, the Oak made a brave start in May and died in June. Planted with long roots the Oaks make a vigorous growth.



Pin Oak — The Pin Oak is distinguished by having slender branches hanging downward, and the leaf is sharp at the base. The Scarlet Oak which resembles it, has a leaf square at the base, limbs more upright and is native on drier ground.

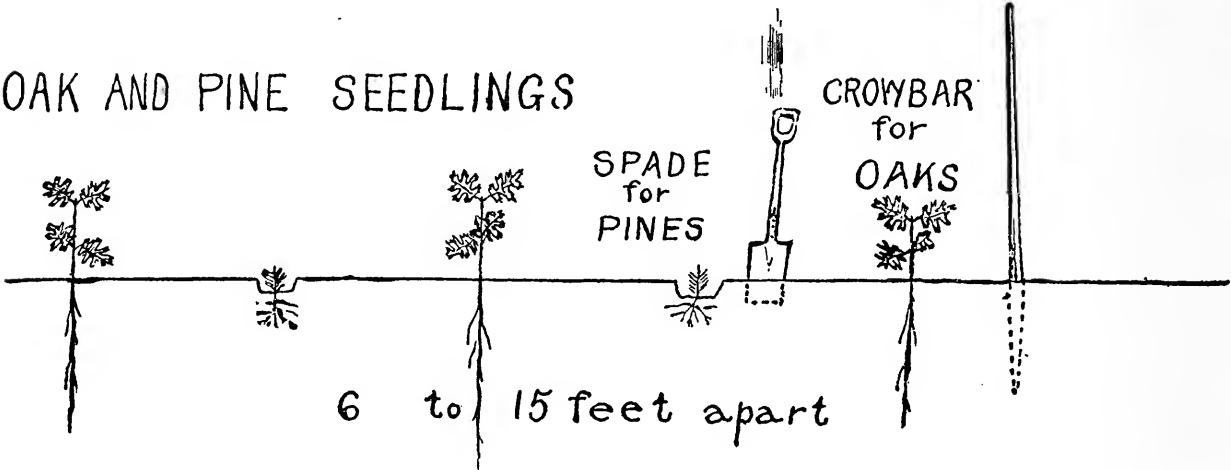


Red Oak

Oak, Red. *Q. Rubra.*

A big, strong, dignified tree with wide spreading, gravity-defying branches. We will show you trees growing four feet per year.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.. (\$40 Per M)	3000	\$ 07	\$ 60	\$ 5 00
1 ft. high, 3 yr. transp..... (\$60 Per M)	3000	18	1 50	8 00
2 ft. high..... (\$100 Per M)	1000	20	1 75	15 00
4 ft. high.....	100	75	7 00	60 00
6 ft. high.....	150	1 15	10 00	80 00
8 ft. high.....	500	2 00	18 00	175 00
10-12 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	600	3 50	30 00	250 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr.....	150	6 00	50 00	.....
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr.....	50	12 00	100 00	.....
16-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	20	25 00	220 00	.....
18-22 ft. high, 5-7 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr...	5	75 00	.....	.....



This is the way to start a landscape group or forest. You cannot afford to pay for quantities of them of large size. The small Oaks overtake the trees eight feet high in four years. People have learned to plant small Pine by the thousand. Now the problem is to plant small Oaks. The Oaks are the right thing. You will be convinced if you will remember how cheerful they looked during the drought last summer. Ours is the most extensive stock and in many varieties the only stock available. They are grown from acorns collected in this latitude, and therefore, hardy. They can be planted so quickly and the price is so low that it only remains for you to decide how many and where.



Scarlet Oak — Probably the most abundant Oak on Long Island. It is a sturdy tree making two or three growths during the summer even in dry weather.

Oak, Scarlet. *Q. coccinea.*

The handsomest of all the Oaks in its autumn color. This and the Black Oak are the most rapid growing Oaks of dry, sandy soils, making two to three and a half feet per year on established young trees. Of all the offerings in this catalog, there is none that can give you greater value than a three year old Scarlet Oak. We have had to watch carefully the varying crops of acorns to get them, and you should not let this opportunity pass. There is no tree that will grow more cheaply for you. The larger sizes are difficult to transplant and slow to recover. Therefore, you cannot gain by planting trees of larger size. Furthermore, they are not available in quantity. Mix in a few Pines and you have the ideal combination whether for half an acre or fifty acres.

4-8 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.. (\$20 Per M)	9000	05	40	3 00
2-4 ft. high, 3 yr. seedlings... (\$25 Per M)	15000	10	50	4 00
4 ft. high.....	100	1 00	9 00	85 00
6-8 ft. high.....	50	2 50	22 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr....	10	12 00	.....	.....

Oak, Black. *Q. velutina*; syn., *Q. tinctoria.*

Out in an abandoned field, have you not seen a sturdy young Oak that you wished on your lawn? They are not numerous because the birds and the wind carry wild Cherry, Cedar, Blackberry, Birch, and Aspen more than the squirrels carry the acorns. The leaves are thick and heavy like green patent leather, and the growth two feet per year.

OAK, BLACK—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings... (\$20 Per M)	13000	\$ 05	\$ 40	\$ 3 50
1 ft. high.....	500	12	1 00	8 00
2 ft. high.....	300	50	4 00	35 00
4 ft. high.....	100	1 00	9 00	85 00
6 ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	.....
8 ft. high.....	40	3 50	30 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 2-4 ft. spr.....	80	8 00	60 00	.....

Oak, Post. *Q. obtusiloba*; syn. *Q. stellata*.

This will do what an old White Oak or English Oak will do, and on a drier, poorer soil. It is native with the Black Oak and Black Jack Oak — on dry ground, and has leaves of the same drought resistant texture.

Plant them not for rapid growth but to see how happy they will be. Try 2,000 of these 1 yr. seedlings at \$20 per 1000. Plant 6-15 feet apart on the poorest, most gravelly land. Every foot they gain they hold where a Poplar will disappear.

It has sturdy Oak character even when small. Your pride in your tree is not dependent solely on rapidity of growth. They are interesting in winter with stout, sturdy branches and buttressed trunk.

The best house sites on Long Island are often on dry hill sides. Plant the dry ground Oaks to make beautiful foliage masses. Use the Post Oak and Black Jack Oak for the lower foliage, five to twenty feet high; and the Black and Scarlet Oak for the higher trees.

On the seashore and sand dunes, they will make the sturdiest cover.

The seed crop is very irregular and you may not soon have another opportunity to get young plants.

2-4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings. . (\$20 Per M)	13000	05	40	3 00
1 ft. high.....	100	50	4 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	500	75	6 50	50 00
3 ft. high.....	150	1 15	10 00	85 00
4 ft. high.....	50	1 50	12 50	.....

Oak, White. *Q. alba*.

The greatest Oaks on Long Island are the White Oaks, where there is a deep loam on one side and a spring on the other. Then they rival the great Oaks of England, spreading over one hundred feet. Such trees are at Great Neck, Locust Valley, and Lloyd's Neck. The White Oak is native on dryer land and will always be a favorite.

6-12 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings. (\$40 Per M)	4000	07	60	5 00
1 ft. high.....	100	20	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.....	600	50	4 50	40 00
3 ft. high.....	500	75	7 00	65 00
4 ft. high.....	600	1 00	9 00	80 00
5 ft. high.....	300	1 75	15 00	140 00
6 ft. high.....	300	2 00	17 50	150 00
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam.....	10	8 00	60 00	.....

Oak, Chestnut. *Q. prinus*.

A clean limbed thrifty tree of rapid growth native to dry soils on the Rock-away peninsula and the dry slopes of Cold Spring Harbor and rocky thin soil.

3-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings. . (\$20 Per M)		05	40	3 00
2 ft. high.....	600	50	4 00	35 00
4 ft. high.....	100	1 00	9 00	80 00
6 ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	150 00
8 ft. high.....	40	3 00	25 00	.....
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.....	35	6 00	50 00	.....
10-18 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.....	5	15 00	.....	.....

Oak, Chestnut, Dwarf. *Q. prinoides*.

The description of Scrub Oak fits this, except that it is a neater shrub and a prettier leaf. It grows five feet high or out on the plains where burned off, it makes a pretty mat one foot high.

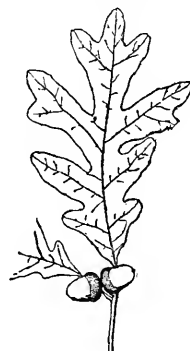
4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings. . (\$40 Per M)	6000	07	60	5 00
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Oak, Swamp White. *Q. bicolor*.

A shaggy branched, sturdy tree native to hardpan and clay soils. Recommended for such soils both on the upland and near ponds and streams.



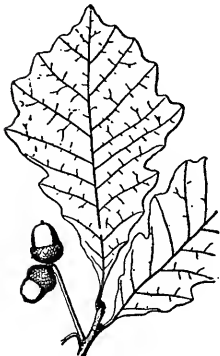
The Black Oak is a variety of the Scarlet Oak. Both have thick leathery, shining, leaves, constructed to resist evaporation. They constitute the greater part of Long Island forests.



The White Oak comes nearest the English Oak, which is the Oak of architecture, art and literature. It has strong, horizontal, gravity-defying branches. It can be distinguished in summer by the pea green color of the foliage.



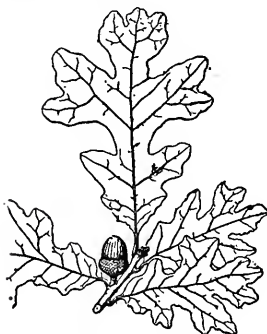
Chestnut Oak — This has leaves like the Chestnut, but is not subject to the chestnut bark disease.



Swamp White Oak — Though named Swamp White Oak, it is by no means a swamp tree. It is usually found in rich moist soils. The best of its class for decorative planting because in a proper soil it will give the quickest return in beauty.



Scrub Oak — The name applies properly to the species making a low thicket about five feet high springing up quickly after fires and with scattered pitch pine covering thousands of acres.



Post Oak — It grows on the drier lands of Long Island. It is a slow growing Oak. We are willing for you to apply your criticism that Oaks are slow growing to the Post Oak and to a lesser degree to its relative, the White Oak.

OAK, SWAMP WHITE—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high, 3 yr. seedlings.... (\$40 Per M)	1000	\$ 07	\$ 60	\$ 5 00
2 ft. high transp.....	600	25	2 00	15 00
4 ft. high.....	400	75	6 00	45 00
6 ft. high.....	200	1 00	8 00	60 00
8 ft. high.....	60	2 00	17 50	.....

Oak, Mossy Cup, or Burr. *Q. macrocarpa.*

A large rugged tree native from New England to the prairies of Minnesota.

1-1½ ft. high..... (\$30 Per M)	1000	06	50	4 00
12-18 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr....	10	8 00	60 00	.....
20-28 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	2	75 00	.....	.....
30-34 ft. high, 10½-13½ in. diam., 18 ft. spr.				
30 yrs. old.....	2	120 00	.....	.....

Oak, Scrub. *Q. ilicifolia.*

Don't think of shrubs as always flowering shrubs. Flowers are only an incident according to one landscape architect. Shrubs are to give low foliage in landscape. On dry or sandy soil, the Scrub Oak will give healthy foliage, not wilted foliage, as do most flowering shrubs for they are native of damp soils or humid climates.

The Scrub Oak will make a billowy mass of foliage from two to ten feet high. Try them as cover, for a hill where you cannot make a lawn. There are many such places that have neither the cool, damp air of England, nor the limestone of Kentucky to make beautiful grass.

Have you seen the beautiful landscape made by the low shrubby growth on the Shinnecock Hills?

Try them for a hedge. They will grow as rapidly as the Japanese Barberry, and be even more interesting in the undulations of lights and shadows.

Use them to border a grove of taller Oaks or as a ground cover between Pines — the little Oaks will hold the decaying leaves that help both.

Even if you have only a lot on the Hempstead Plains, a bungalow on the beach or a dry cliff, the Scrub Oak can help solve your landscape problems, for they will make a drought resistant shrub group of the best quality.

2-4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.. (\$20 Per M)	4000	05	40	3 00
1 ft. high.....	400	10	80	6 00
2 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00	15 00
3 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.....	50	75	6 00	50 00

Oak, Laurel-Leaved. *Q. imbricaria.*

A tree of the Pin Oak character with broad, laurel-like leaves, without notches.

A rare tree that can accompany the Linden and Tulip.

4 ft. high.....	50	75	5 00	40 00
6 ft. high.....	100	1 75	15 00	100 00
8 ft. high.....	30	3 00	25 00	.....

Oak, Black Jack. *Q. marilandica*; syn., *Q. ferruginea*; syn., *Q. nigra.*

On the sandy slopes of the valleys at Brookville, East Norwich, and Woodbury to Farmingdale, the Black Jack Oak stands out as a solid, dense, dome-shaped tree. The leaves are triangular in shape, thicker, more leathery and more glossy, and darker green than any other Oak. The person who plants trees to match the maximum dryness of his soil and the severest winter will have the most beautiful landscape in three years, ten years and twenty-five years.

Throw away the idea that you will select this tree or that "because it is so quick, you know."

2-4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.. (\$20 Per M)	12000	05	40	3 00
1-3 ft. high, 3 yr. seedlings.. (\$30 Per M)	2000	06	50	4 00

Oak, English or Royal. *Q. pedunculata.*

Large trees offered at a low price. The foliage does not like our climate as well as the native Oaks.

18-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 7-10 ft. spr....	7	10 00	60 00	.....
18-20 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr....	7	12 00	80 00	.....
18-20 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr....	5	15 00	.....	.....

Paulownia Imperialis (Empress Tree.)

A relative of the Catalpa from China with blue trumpet-shaped, fragrant flowers in May.

PAULOWNIA, IMPERIALIS—Continued

Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 ft. high.....	15 \$	2 50	\$ 20 00 \$.....
36 ft. high, 16½ in. diam., 28 ft. spr.....	1	140 00	.....

Peach, Double Flowering White. *Prunus Persica camelliaeflora plena*.

Double Peaches will give a quicker and more showy result than any of the flowering fruit trees. The borers may kill them in ten years, but it is a simple matter to plant again.

4-5 ft. high.....	40	40	3 50	.....
Peach, Double Flowering Red. <i>Prunus Persica camelliaeflora plena</i> .				
4-5 ft. high.....	40	40	3 50	.....

Pepperidge. (Sour Gum.) *Nyssa sylvatica*.

Brilliant crimson foliage in early autumn.

1 ft. high.....	40	50	4 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	120	75	6 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	135	1 00	7 50	60 00

Persimmon. *Diospyros Virginiana*.

A handsome dark green tree, native to Long Island.

3-4 ft. high.....	100	50	4 00	20 00
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Plane Tree. *Platanus orientalis*.

A favorite tree on deep soil, making a rapid growth while young. The bark is mottled with yellowish-white patches.

1-3 ft. high, 1 yr. cuttings.....	600	06	50	4 00
6 ft. high.....	40	1 25	2 50	.....
10 ft. high.....	60	30	10 00	.....

The Poplars

Poplar, Carolina. *Populus deltoides*, var. *Carolinensis*.

On moist clay land this makes a rapid growth, but it has few friends when it becomes older because of the fungus and drought affecting its foliage in mid-summer.

8 ft. high.....	40	40	3 50	.....
10-12 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	100	60	5 00	35 00

Poplar, Japanese. *P. suaveolens*.

This is a rapid grower. It is the first tree to push out foliage in the spring. The leaves are dark, shiny green, and leathery and adhere as late in the season as Maple or Linden. It appears entirely free from the rust of the foliage attacking other members of the family.

1 ft. high, 1 yr. cuttings.....	300	06	50	4 00
8 ft. high.....	30	1 00	7 50	.....
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.....	8	10 00	80 00	.....
36-40 ft. high, 15 in. diam., 22 ft. spr.....	3	80 00	.....	.....

Poplar, Lombardy. *P. nigra*, var. *Italica*; syn., *P. fastigiata*.

A narrow columnar tree often called for because of its rapid growth. On most Long Island soils it has the twigs killed making it thin and ragged within five years. If on fertile, moist soil, cut back severely, it will keep in better condition. If you want a tall screen, buy tall trees of better species.

10-12 ft. high, 1 in. diam., 2-3 ft. spr.....	100	60	5 00	40 00
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Poplar, Balsam. *P. balsamifera*.

We do not have a great quantity of these, but our trees have particularly bushy tops and we recommend them for sea-side planting. They are one of the best soft wood trees we offer. The buds are sweet-scented, and in the spring one can detect the odor at almost as great a distance as the odor from an apple tree in bloom.

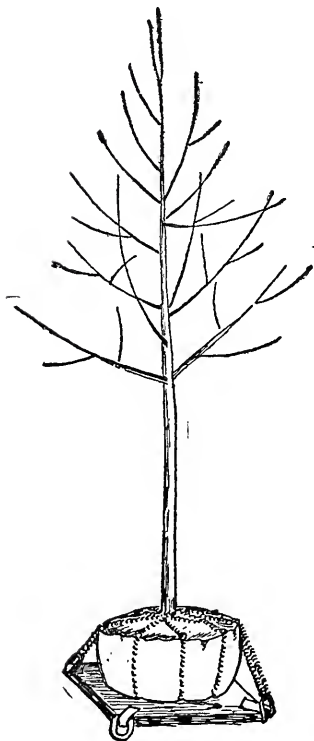
1 ft. high, 1 yr. cuttings.....	500	06	50	4 00
6 ft. high.....	65	50	3 50	.....
12-18 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr.....	60	1 25	10 00	60 00
20-25 ft. high, 5-7 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr...	5	18 00	.....	.....



Lombardy Poplar—This is what many people mean by Poplar. For immediate screens we recommend that larger trees of more permanent varieties be used. A screen is usually wanted from eight to sixteen feet in height, and we offer thousands of Maples, Oaks, Lindens, Cedars, and Pines which will make such a screen immediately.



Tulip Tree, a straight, alert, broad-shouldered tree. Its praises are mentioned by all who know it. Give it room and it will become the largest tree in this region.



Our tulip trees are symmetrical. They have numerous roots from being root-pruned and are delivered with a ball of earth. This ought to make your investment in Tulip trees safe and satisfactory.

Silver Bell or Snowdrop Tree. *Halesia tetraptera*.

A charming little tree with showy white flowers in May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.	200	\$ 20	\$ 1 20	\$ 10 00
3-4 ft. high	15	1 00	7 50	.....
10-12 ft. high, 7-10 ft. spr.	10	20 00	.....	.....

Sophora Japonica. (Japanese Pagoda Tree.)

A relative of the Locusts with conspicuous white flowers in late summer. Foliage is dark and glossy, and the twigs bright green.

2-8 in. high. (\$5 Per M)	500	05	40	3 00
10 ft. high.	6	3 00

Sassafras. *Sassafras officinalis*.

4 ft. high.	15	75	6 00
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Thorn, Cockspur. *Crataegus crus-galli*.

3-4 ft. high	30	75	6 50
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Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet. Hawthorn.

4 ft. high.	15	75	6 00
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Tulip Tree

Tulip Tree. *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

Our stock is especially well prepared for successful moving, having been transplanted and rootpruned more than usual. The larger sizes will be delivered with a ball of earth the same as the Magnolias.

1-2 ft. high	300	30	2 50	20 00
4 ft. high.	200	75	6 00	50 00
6 ft. high.	20	1 25	10 00	.....
8 ft. high.	25	1 50	12 50	.....
10-12 ft. high, 1 3/4 in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr	60	3 00	27 50	.....
12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr	25	6 00	50 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr	60	9 00	65 00	.....
14-20 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr	30	15 00	135 00	.....
18-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6 ft. spr	10	25 00	.....	.....

Tulip, Pyramidal. *L. tulipifera*, var. *pyramidalis*.

Resembles the Lombardy Poplar in form. There are several trees which should be encouraged where this form is needed in the landscape. They are Pyramidal Yellow Locust, Pyramidal Sugar Maple, Pyramidal English Oak, and Red Cedar.

6-8 ft. high.	10	3 00	25 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 2-2 1/2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr.	5	10 00	.....	.....

Yellow-Wood. *Cladrastis tinctoria*.

4-6 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings	100	15	1 25	10 00
1 ft. high.	30	50	4 00	.....
8 ft. high.	10	2 00	17 50	.....
10-14 ft. high, 2-2 1/2 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.	10	5 00	45 00	.....

The Willows

Willow, Salamon's Weeping. *Salix Babylonica*, var. *Salamonii*.

More upright than the Babylonian and not having as long pendent streamers.

3 ft. high.	400	25	2 00	18 00
6 ft. high.	75	40	3 00	.....
10 ft. high.	25	75	6 00	.....

Willow, Babylonian Weeping. *S. Babylonica*.

6-10 ft. high	50	40	3 00	.....
10 ft. high.	25	75	6 00	.....

Willow, Golden-Barked. *S. vitellina aurea*.

This is the upright growing Willow shaped like an Apple tree or Oak often seen around ponds. Our stock is especially valuable for mass planting, and making tall shrubberies near the seashore. For prices see top page 37.



A CORNER OF ONE OF OUR BLOCKS OF RED CEDARS. This shows the smaller trees ten to sixteen feet high. Other portions contain trees from sixteen to thirty feet high. We have a pipe line laid through the block. Basins as wide as the tops are made around each tree. After these are filled twice five inches deep, the whole mass of roots are well moistened, and the trees do not need watering again for two or three weeks. The trees are trimmed and each cut branch forms a tuft of small twigs, making a more dense top. Transplanting the trees and watering this way produces a large quantity of small, fibrous feeding roots close to the trunk. The insert shows a single Cedar crated for shipment.



LOAD OF CEDARS, 8 to 10 feet high, from our nursery. Two horses haul about 20 such trees. If you can get Cedars like this in your vicinity, we can move them for you any time of the year very economically.



CEDAR HEDGE around a laundry yard. The Cedars are so narrow that they make a good screen with the minimum space. This characteristic may result in their getting thin at the bottom unless clipped to a narrow point at the top during the summer which will encourage the sap to push out the lower branches. Such plantations are also helped by Laurel, Rhododendron, Pachysandra, Myrtle, and other low evergreen or deciduous foliage at the base. They fill out where the Cedar foliage is the thinnest, they help hold the mulch which is mutually beneficial. A hedge of this kind is not to be preferred to a group irregularly planted. The hedge will not be uniform because of the variation in growth. In a group, this defect is not serious.



CEDAR SCREEN at the end of a porch. They make a screen to the street and help connect the house with the grounds. A little pruning will thicken them up to fulfill their purpose perfectly. Such a treatment is more substantial than a porch screen or vine, and takes away the new look.



RED CEDARS to emphasize the vistas in a formal garden. In good garden design the vertical as opposed to the horizontal is strongly emphasized. No plants fulfill the requirement better than the Cedar, with the exception perhaps of the Cypress of Italy, which of course, is not hardy here.

WILLOW, GOLDEN-BARKED—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 ft. high.....	400	\$ 25	\$1 80	\$15 00
4 ft. high.....	500	30	2 00	18 00
6 ft. high.....	100	40	3 50	25 00
8 ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	.....

Willow, Laurel-Leaved. *S. pentandra*.

Often a big, quick screen is needed. This will do it, even on land not as damp as usually preferred by the Willow. They may be planted six to ten feet apart, two or three rows deep. More permanent trees which are more accurately fitted to the degree of moisture in the soil may be planted between them. Laurel Willow has broad, privet-like foliage, shining, as if varnished.

2 ft. high.....	300	20	1 50	12 00
6 ft. high.....	250	40	3 50	20 00
8 ft. high.....	130	75	6 00	40 00

The Walnuts

Walnut, Black. *Juglans nigra*.

A very large growing tree preferring deep soil.

1 ft. high.....	80	30	2 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	20	40	3 00	20 00
4-6 ft. high.....	85	1 00	8 00	.....

Walnut, English. *J. regia*.

There are many large trees of the English or Persian Walnut bearing on Long Island. They do not look entirely happy and sometimes the tips of some varieties winterkill.

4 ft. high.....	30	1 00	8 00
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Walnut, Japan. *J. cordiformis*.

18 ft. high, 7-9 in. diam., 14-20 ft. spr.....	3	40 00
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Butternut, White Walnut. *J. cinera*.

Medium sized tree native along the north shore of Long Island. We recommend them to any one starting a grove of nut trees.

1 ft. high.....	125	20	1 50	12 50
3-5 ft. high, transp.....	300	40	3 00	20 00

Evergreen Trees

The Arborvitæ

Arborvitæ, American. *Thuja occidentalis*.

Formerly extensively planted because of its ease of transplanting and abundant supply in the swamps in the northern states. A low-branched bushy pyramid of pleasing green color during the summer, changing to a yellowish or brownish green in the winter. It is now replaced by the Pine and Red Cedar which are more at home in our soil.

2 ft. high.....	100	50	4 00	30 00
3 ft. high.....	50	1 00	7 50	60 00
4 ft. high.....	20	1 50	11 00	.....
5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
6 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.....	100	5 00	45 00	.....
8 ft. high, 1½-3 ft. spr.....	40	12 00	90 00	.....
10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	10	18 00	160 00	.....
12 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	10	22 00	200 00	.....

Arborvitæ, Siberian *T. occidentalis*, var. *Wareana*, syn., *T. Siberica*.

A variety of the American with slower growth, denser and darker green foliage.

1 ft. high.....	200	60	5 00	40 00
2 ft. high.....	150	1 75	15 00	.....



This is the method we have developed for digging evergreens. The soil is dissected out from the roots with fork and picking bar. The numerous fibrous feeding roots are wrapped around against the ball.

Arborvitæ, Pyramidal. *T. occidentalis*, var. *pyramidalis*.

A narrow variety resembling the Red Cedar in shape.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5-7 ft. high, 1-2 ft. spr.....	40	\$6 00	\$50 00	\$.....

Arborvitæ, Booth's Dwarf. *T. occidentalis*, var. *Boothii*.

There are several dwarf Arborvitæs making domes of foliage, one to three feet high, valuable for foundation planting. They can be combined with the Yews which can be allowed to grow and occupy their space in three or four years.

6 in. high.....	300	50	4 50	30 00
1½ ft. high.....	50	1 25	10 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	40	2 50	20 00	.....

Arborvitæ, Dwarf Globose. *T. occidentalis*, var. *globosa*.

1½ ft. high.....	130	1 50	12 50
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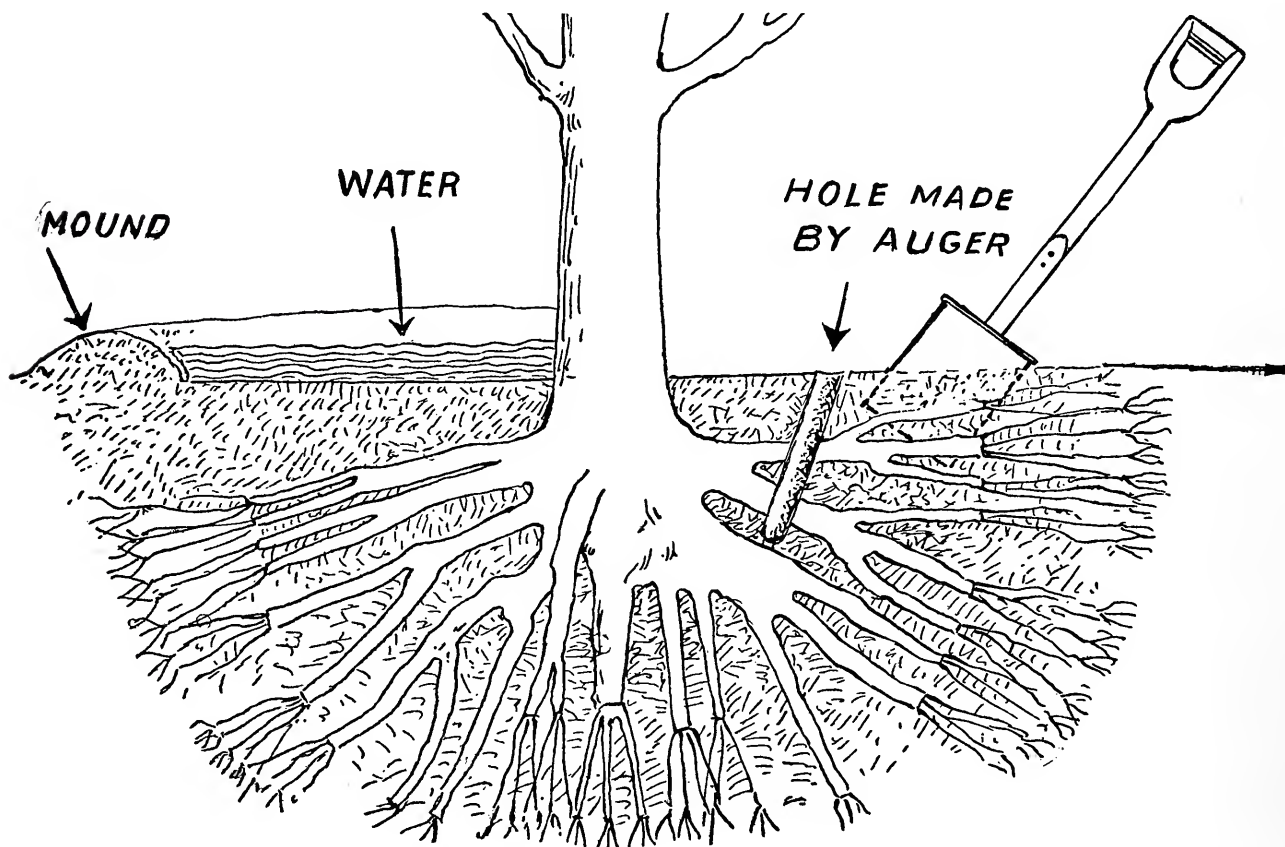
Arborvitæ, Golden or George Peabody *T. occidentalis*, var. *lutea*.

1 ft. high.....	50	50	4 00
2 ft. high.....	25	1 50	12 50	.....

Arborvitæ, Standish Japanese. *T. Japonica*, syn., *Thuyopsis Standishii*.

Closely resembles the American Arborvitæ, but offered at a lower price, because we wish to clear off a block. Useful for making a tall screen.

12-16 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	12	8 00	70 00
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Watering Red Cedar or other tree moved with a ball of earth. The ball gets dry quickly. Dig or bore down among the roots to a depth of a foot and a half and blow it to see if it is dry and dusty.

Examine the roots this way at least once in two weeks from May till September, for two or three years, watering if necessary, and your trees will be dense, beautiful and happy.

To water the tree, make a mound around the edge of the ball to hold the water. If the mound is further out, the water will soak down in the loose soil outside the the ball and the ball remain dry.

After the water has soaked away, do not let the soil bake and dry out, but dig it loose or spread the dry soil from the ridge or better, spread on manure for a mulch.

The Red Cedars

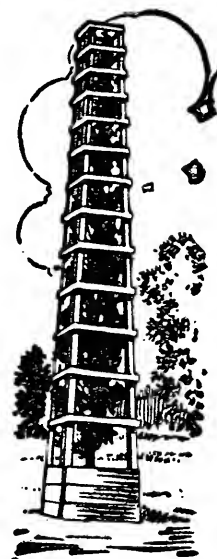
Cedar, Red. *Juniperus Virginiana*.

Our Cedars have been grown with the best possible care to produce an abundance of fibrous roots as shown in the diagram in the margin. The tops have been clipped to make them more dense, and sprayed to check the red spider. The roots have been watered several times each season to encourage a dense luxuriant foliage and a compact root growth.

They are ready for your inspection and can be shipped safely at any time of the year. Our trees three and four feet high are especially handsome. We recommend their use in extensive evergreen plantings and also as symmetrical little plants to decorate a formal garden, being better than the Irish Juniper, Irish Yew, English Yew, or Pyramidal Arborvitæ.

These trees two or three feet high, are handsome specimens and when at this age grow rapidly, gaining in height as fast as the Pine. As an evergreen hedge, Cedar is valuable. It should be in the full sunshine and kept trimmed narrow at the top to encourage the lower branches. A group planting is more satisfactory than a hedge, because in a hedge, the defects in any individual are apparent. Trees two or three feet high may be planted three to ten feet apart.

These are evergreens suitable for planting with Cedars on the seashore; White Spruce, Pitch Pine, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Colorado Blue Spruce. For planting inland, add White Pine and Hemlock.



A single Cedar or other evergreen twenty-five feet high can be shipped as readily as a carload. Many people think they must go without big trees and wait fifteen years to achieve their landscape ideal when an investment of \$50.00 may accomplish it immediately.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-8 in. high, 2 yr. transp. . . . (\$35 Per M)	10000	\$ 6	\$ 50	\$ 4 00
1 ft. high. (\$200 Per M)	500	35	3 00	25 00
2 ft. high. (\$350 Per M)	1000	60	5 00	40 00
3 ft. high.	2500	1 00	7 50	60 00
4 ft. high.	1000	2 00	17 50	160 00
5 ft. high.	500	3 50	30 00	250 00
6 ft. high.	300	5 00	45 00	400 00
7 ft. high.	300	6 00	55 00	500 00
8 ft. high.	150	9 00	80 00	.....
9 ft. high.	100	10 00	90 00	.....
10 ft. high.	100	14 00	130 00	.....
12 ft. high.	100	16 00	150 00	.....

We have hundreds of trees fourteen to twenty feet high growing in the nursery, from two to eight years. They have large balls of earth and have been sheared several times. We shipped many carloads of them successfully and they arrived in good condition, even after a journey of ten days.

14 ft. high.	100	20 00	190 00	.....
16 ft. high.	150	26 00	250 00	.....
18 ft. high.	100	32 00	310 00	.....
20 ft. high.	100	38 00	360 00	.....
22 ft. high.	60	48 00	460 00	.....
24 ft. high.	40	55 00	500 00	.....
26 ft. high.	20	75 00	700 00	.....
28 ft. high.	9	85 00	.....	.....

For Cedars direct from the collecting fields, write us stating height, and area to be planted. Such trees succeed well, especially if you see that the balls of earth are kept damp.

Perhaps there are Cedars in your vicinity. We can move them for you by contract, day's work or coöperate with your men and teams, we supplying apparatus and a few skilled men. Cedars can be moved at any time of the year. We will have men available to start such work in May. Some of our most successful plantings have been in July, August, and September.

Cedar, Red, Dwarf Globe. *J. Virginiana*, var. *globosa*.

1 ft. high.	50	1 50	14 00
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Cedar, Arches.

8 ft. high, 7 ft. spr.	10	45 00	400 00
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Cedar, Standards or Bay Tree Form.

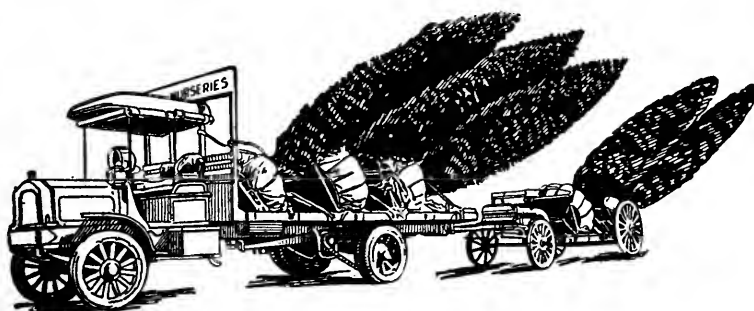
A correct use of these is along the top of a terrace or to mark the sides of a formal garden.

3 ft. high.	10	6 00	50 00	.....
4 ft. high.	20	9 00	80 00	.....



We planted this group of Cedars. The ground was at the basement level, but the trees being thirty feet high, screened the servants' windows in the fourth floor above, from the entrance drive.

Below is our method of delivering large Cedars and other evergreens with auto truck and trailer. You get six tons of good earth and trees that save you fifteen years.



CEDAR, STANDARDS OR BAY TREE FORM—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 ft. high.....	35	\$ 10 00	\$ 90 00	\$.....
7 ft. high.....	50	15 00	140 00	.....

Cedar, Blue. *J. Virginiana*, var., *glauca*.

Among the wild Cedars you occasionally see one almost as blue as the Colorado Blue Spruce. These have been grafted from such a tree.

1 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	50 00
3 ft. high.....	100	3 00	27 50	.....
5-6 ft. high.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....

Cedar, Blue. Mt. Atlas. *Cedrus Atlantica*, var., *glauca*. Grafted.

A native of Palestine with the Cedar of Lebanon. The foliage is bluer than the Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce.

15 in. high.....	50	75	6 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	20	2 00	17 50	.....
10 ft. high.....	5	12 00	.....	.....

Cedar, Mt. Atlas. *C. Atlantica*.

These are seedlings of a blue tree at Dana's Island, Glen Cove, not as blue as the above. Mix a few in a grove of evergreens for its interesting sky outline.

3-5 ft. high.....	150	50	4 00	25 00
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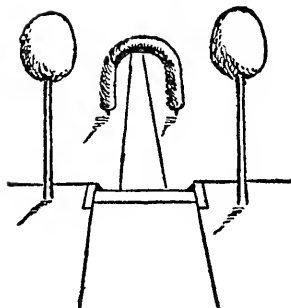
Cedar of Lebanon. *Cedrus Libani*.

3-5 ft. high.....	15	3 00	25 00
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Cryptomeria, Japonica. var., *Lobbi Compacta*.

A famous tree of Japan with feathery foliage, bronze color in winter.

1½ ft. high.....	20	1 25	10 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	10	2 00	.....	.....



Bay tree form Cedars and Cedar Arches. They are valuable because, they are made of native material, and are not as exacting as to soil, climate and culture as similar shaped imported trees.

The Firs

Fir, Nordmann's. *Abies Nordmanniana*.

A shapely pyramid of the darkest and shiniest green. In these qualities it exceeds all other evergreens. For twenty years we have been working up a stock of handsome specimens. They have been transplanted and rootpruned to keep the roots in condition for successful planting, otherwise they form a carrot-like tap root five feet long with very few side roots. Plant them in a group with other evergreens and they will be happy and beautiful for thirty years.

2 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings . . . (\$25 Per M)	1500	05	40	3 00
1 ft. high.....	200	1 00	7 50	50 00
2 ft. high.....	100	2 50	20 00	150 00
3 ft. high.....	100	6 00	50 00	300 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	100	7 00	60 00	400 00
5 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	125	12 00	100 00	600 00
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	70	18 00	160 00	.....
7 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	60	20 00	180 00	.....
8 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	35	30 00	270 00	.....
9 ft. high, 5-8 ft. spr.....	35	40 00	360 00	.....
10 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.....	40	50 00	450 00	.....
12 ft. high, 6-9 ft. spr.....	20	60 00	550 00	.....
14 ft. high, 7-9 ft. spr. 18 yrs. old.....	20	70 00	650 00	.....
18 ft. high, 11-12 ft. spr.....	10	105 00	.....	.....

Fir, Cephalonian. *A. cephalonica*.

Similar to Nordmann's Fir.

1-2 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings.....	800	05	40	3 00
1 ft. high.....	200	1 00	7 50	30 00
2 ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	.....
4-6 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr.....	10	8 00	60 00	.....

Fir, Fraser's Balsam. *A. Fraseri*.

3 ft. high.....	50	1 25	10 00	75 00
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	30	2 00	15 00	.....

Fir, Concolor or White. *A. concolor.*

A silvery or sage green tree native of Colorado. It is perfectly hardy, and very dense in growth, keeping good shape in exposed situations.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-6 in., 4 yr. transp.....	1000	\$ 40	\$ 3 00	\$ 20 00
6-12 in. high, 4 yr. transp.....	2000	50	4 00	35 00
1 ft. high.....	500	1 75	15 00	140 00
2 ft. high.....	400	3 50	30 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	150	6 00	55 00	.....
4-5 ft. high.....	100	12 00	100 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	15	22 00	210 00	.....
8-10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	8	40 00	350 00	.....
10 ft. high.....	10	50 00	.....	.....

Veitch's Fir, *A. Veitchii*

A spiry topped tree of handsome foliage, dark green above and silvery beneath				
2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings ... (\$30 per M)	4000	10	60	5 00
6-10 in. high, 3 yr. transp.....	500	25	1 50	12 00
1 ft. high.....	150	1 00	7 50	45 00
2 ft. high.....	150	2 50	20 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	70	5 00	45 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	30	8 00	70 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	10	15 00	125 00	.....
10-14 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	20	18 00	130 00	.....

Sub-Alpine Fir, *A. Subalpina*

A silvery or light green Fir from the Rocky Mountains, resembling the Concolor Fir. Compact and hardy.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 00	8 00	50 00
2 ft. high.....	40	3 00	25 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	25	4 50	40 00	.....
4-6 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	30	6 00	50 00	.....

Nikko Fir, *A. Homolepis* syn., *brachyphylla*.

Promises to be the hardiest dark green evergreen tree. At Dana's Island, Glen Cove, L. I., there is a magnificent specimen forty feet high, dense and broad. It never has a bud winter killed and as it is from a climate more severe than ours, it is worthy of your confidence.

2-6 in. high, 3 yr. seedlings ... (\$40 per M)	3000	10	80	5 00
6 in. high.....	500	20	1 75	15 00
1 ft. high.....	800	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 ft. high.....	200	2 50	20 00	175 00
3 ft. high.....	50	4 50	40 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	50	6 00	50 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.	20	15 00	.....	.....
8-10 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.	8	20 00	.....	.....



The feathery gracefulness of a young Hemlock makes it one of the most beautiful evergreens. It asks to be shielded from severe winds and salt air.

The Hemlocks

Hemlock, American. *Tsuga Canadensis*.

The feathery gracefulness of the Hemlock is generally appreciated and in these qualities it excels. It does not thrive standing alone in windy situations, but likes to be in the lee of other trees as Cedars, Pines, and Oaks.

Hemlock does not like dry soil, hot dry winds, nor salt spray. In dry situations, use Pine, Cedar, Oak, and Wild Cherry. For the salt spray use the same, but omit the White Pine and add White Spruce and Privet.

Hemlocks have a broad, bushy habit, keep full at the base and stand pruning well. Therefore, it makes a good hedge and is useful for planting at the base of other evergreens.

We have a number at a lower price that are well adapted for the above purpose and against buildings, one side being not filled out. They were wild plants collected three years ago and have become well established, have handsome foliage and good roots. Send for prices.

6-12 in. high.....	500	25	2 00	15 00
1 ft. high.....	300	40	3 50	30 00



Swedish Juniper. — There is a delightful effect from the vertical disposition of lights and shadows.

HEMLOCK, AMERICAN—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ ft. high.....	75	\$ 1 00	\$ 7 50	\$ 60 00
2 ft. high.....	100	1 25	10 00	90 00
3 ft. high.....	100	2 50	22 50	200 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	250	4 00	35 00	300 00
5 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr.	100	5 50	50 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	200	8 00	70 00	.....
7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	40	10 00	90 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	200	15 00	140 00	.....
9 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	30	18 00	170 00	.....
10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	50	22 00	180 00	.....
12 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	20	28 00	.....	.....

Hemlock Hedge. No. 2.

9 ft. high, 8 ft. wide, 120 ft. long. \$15.00 per lineal foot, delivered, planted, and guaranteed, within 15 miles, or packed F.O.B. cars Westbury.

Hemlock Hedge. No. 3. Forty years old.

11-12 ft. high, 10-12 ft. wide, 550 ft. long. \$16.00 per lineal foot, delivered, planted and guaranteed, within 15 miles, or packed F.O.B. cars Westbury.

This hedge has been under careful preparation for the past eight years. It was rootpruned in sections and brought to our nursery four years ago. It is now in good condition for delivery. It should be considered for a wall around an entrance court, formal garden or service court. It should not be used where it will be robbed by old trees. It is worthy to embellish the most stately mansion, wherever the Hemlock will thrive. It can be safely shipped.

The Junipers

Juniper, Common. *Juniperus, Communis* var., *Canadensis*.

Not everything will thrive in a hot, dry, sandy situation. The common Juniper will, and this makes it a valuable asset to Long Island planters. There are places, too, requiring a low-growing plant. This creates a carpet-like effect, three feet high. This, the Yew, Mugho Pine, and dwarf Spruce, are appropriate at drive entrances and junctures, where a view of approaching vehicles is essential.

This is native in abandoned pastures in New England.

6-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr.	200	75	6 00	40 00
6-12 in. high, 1½ ft. spr.	100	1 25	11 00	90 00
6-12 in. high, 2 ft. spr.	125	2 00	17 50	125 00



Common Juniper.— The ends of the branches curve up. Can be used in rockeries.

Juniper, Swedish. *J. communis*, var., *Suecica*.

A neat little column, attractive in formal planting. It is slightly wider than the Irish Juniper and hardier. The Juniper Web Worm is not serious. It eats the leaves and webs them together. Inside the mass, the worm or chrysalis is found. Hand picking or spraying with arsenate of lead is recommended.

1 ft. high.....	30	75	6 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	100	1 50	10 00	60 00

Juniper, Chinese. Upright Form. *J. Chinensis*.

1 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	50 00
2-3 ft. high.....	20	1 25	10 00	.....

Juniperus Stricta *Glauca*.

An uncommon little evergreen, neat and attractive, growing about two feet high.

8-12 in. high.....	200	60	5 00	45 00
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Juniperus Pfitzeriana

A wide, plumose and graceful evergreen of healthy blue-green foliage. It has only lately been introduced and is rapidly gaining in favor. It may be used in foundation planting or to edge down groups of taller evergreens. May be expected to grow about five feet high and six feet wide in five years.

1 ft. high.....	250	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 ft. high.....	50	2 25	20 00	.....



Juniperus Pfitzeriana.— It keeps its bright cheerful aspect all winter.

Juniperus, Recurva *Squamata*.

A low mat of blue-green, about one foot high.

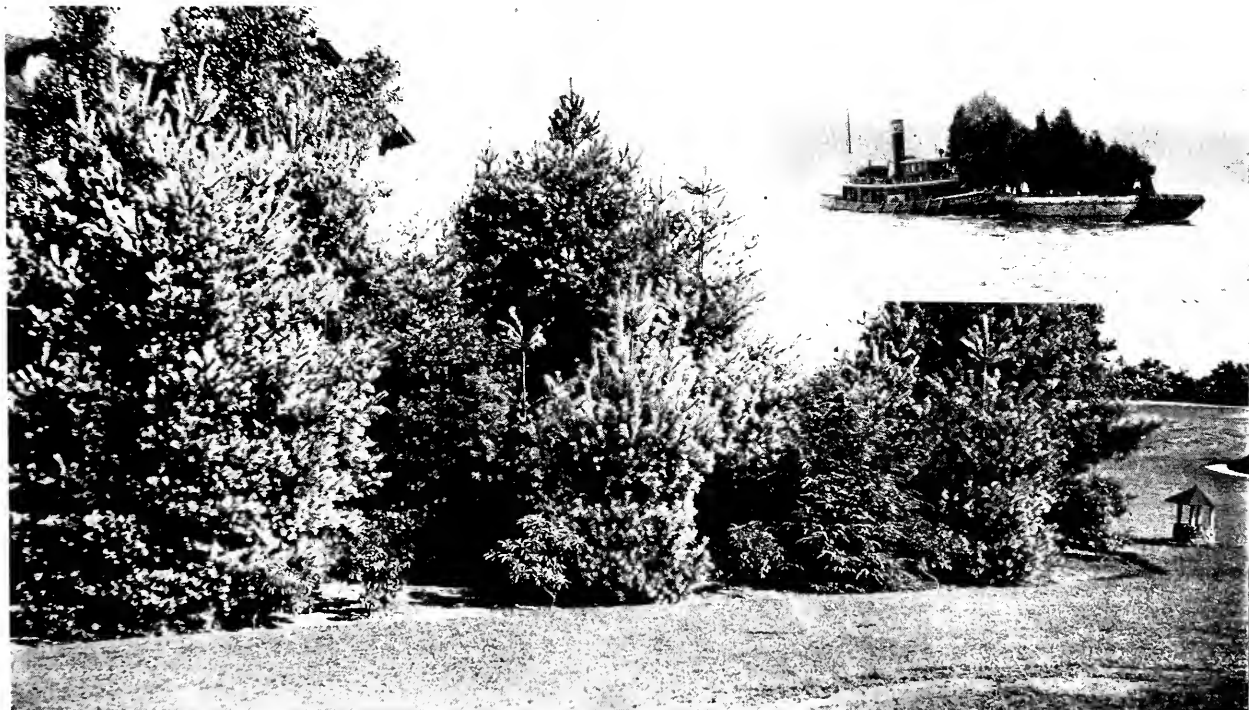
8-12 in. high, 1½-3 ft. spr.....	40	1 25	10 00
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(Continued on page 45)



WHITE PINE 10 FT. These blocks were transplanted in August 1912 and January 1913. Every tree has lived and made from one third to two thirds normal annual growth, proving the value of our rootpruned trees, the success of moving them with large balls of earth and the success of moving them in August and September or midwinter; the two seasons that are new to many people, who think of spring as the only time. The trees are now ready for you and will save you a large part of the ten years we have been growing them as compared with planting trees of the usual nursery sizes.

The insert is a load of these Pines ready for delivery. It is like making landscape overnight to have such trees to work with. We have larger ones if you wish and can safely move Pines thirty-five feet wide.



PINE SCREEN at Greenwich, Conn. We used seven carloads of White Pines ten to sixteen feet high. They have woven together to make a harmonious and complete landscape; at the same time blocking out, winter and summer, adjacent houses in a way that is mutually satisfactory. Our big White Pines will give you excellent value because they are broad on the line of vision.

The insert shows a bargeload of trees from our nursery shipped from Roslyn, L. I. Several bargeloads have been used on Riverside Drive, N. Y.; Westchester County; along the Hudson River; Connecticut; Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

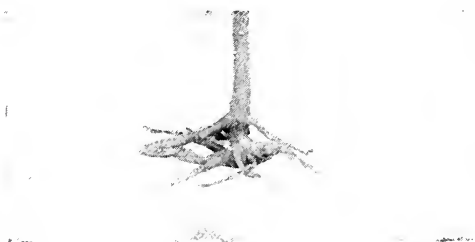


GROVE OF PINES that crowns the hill, frames the valley, covers the gravelly soil, shuts out the road, and hold out their long arms against the western sky. Can you ask trees to do more? Can you imagine a better landscape treatment?

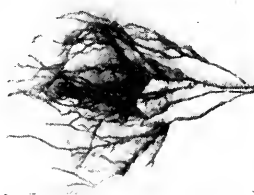
Did you notice the Pines last summer when the rain was half the average? They never wilted or lessened their cheerfulness.



ROOTPRUNING WHITE PINES with eight horses. An unusual way of growing Pines. Every cut root branches into many slender feeding roots. When the tree is delivered next year, these feeding roots are in the large ball. It is the part you do not see that means value to the purchaser.



Where a Pine has not been recently transplanted, as in the old way of raising them, there are but few feeding fibers.



Instead of a root five feet long with but few feeders, the roots are like this after being cut twice.



Our rootpruned Pines showing thousands of small feeding roots in the ball of earth.

Juniperus, Sabina Tamariscifolia.

A picturesque little spreading plant growing about two feet high. Its picturesque up-curved tips of foliage have the outline of dwarf Japanese plants. Useful to edge down a group of low evergreens in a sunny position.



	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr.	100	\$ 50	\$ 4 50	\$40 00
1 ft. high, 1½ ft. spr.	125	1 00	9 00	75 00

Juniperus sabina prostrata.

This grows along the coast of Maine, clinging to the rocks just above the surf.
6 in. high, 1 ft. spr. 50 1 00 7 50

Juniperus Sabina Tamariscifolia.— Grows successfully on the beach. In Japan one of the low Junipers is used to hold sand dunes.



Juniperus sabina prostrata. Makes an effective covering six to eight inches high.

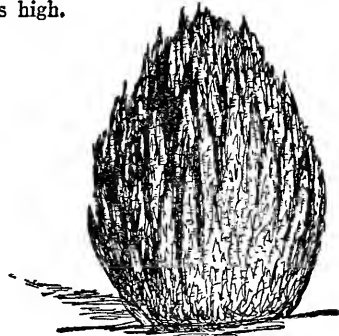
The Pines

The White Pine is the most valuable timber tree and the best evergreen for landscape planting in the northeastern United States. Its growth is rapid and it is handsome in all stages of its growth and at all times of the year.

Long Island once had extensive forests of White Pine, but being the most easily worked timber, it was soon cut out. There were few seed trees and the young trees were killed by fire. There are small groves at Woodbury, Hempstead, Roslyn, Piping Rock and Smithtown. White Pine is being so extensively planted that in a few years many parts of Long Island will again be covered with it. It is used to fill out woodland after cutting dead Chestnut. Many of the best building sites are on hill tops that have been farmed for a century and a half and the top soil depleted. White Pines are particularly vigorous on such sites and make the simplest and most dignified landscape treatment. They are also the most economical for an acre can be planted for ten or twenty dollars. They take care of themselves and compete successfully with the wild growth of Grass, Blackberry, Bayberry and Birch.

Forestry is one of the most important ways of using the land. You can best teach yourself and others by growing forest trees. It is necessary that this knowledge should be widespread. It is not mysterious or difficult. For forest planting, six feet apart, results in clear lumber. For decorative planting, ten or twenty feet apart will do. For private nurseries nothing is more profitable than small White Pine. Plant the two year seedlings in beds one foot apart each way. They will need only a little weeding with hoe or wheel cultivator. In two years, they will be two feet high and ready for permanent planting. Whether your place is large or small you are likely to be planting for several years, and we will be glad to advise with you as to whether a private nursery will pay or not and as to what will be the best permanent trees for your site. It is far better to start such a nursery than to wait five years and find that the larger trees are too expensive to use in the quantity your landscape can make use of.

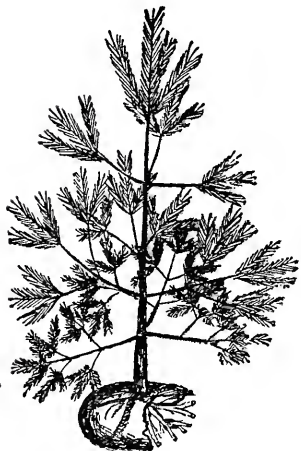
White Pines are comparatively easy to transplant; that is, they will hang onto life and make a short growth with poor roots, but it will pay to get trees like ours that have been repeatedly transplanted and rootpruned. Our trees six feet high are especially valuable for those who wish a sturdy tree now, and in a year and a half will make an efficient screen higher than the eye. They have been transplanted or rootpruned twice more than is usual. They show the particular value of the White Pine in being broad at the top and gaining rapidly in width. Therefore, a less number is necessary to make a windbreak or screen than with other evergreens. Our trees ten to sixteen feet high give mature results the day they are planted, for they have the wide, horizontal branches and deep shadows characterizing old Pines. We have grown them ten years and you gain six years as compared with plants of



Juniperus Stricta.



White Pine eight feet as we deliver them. The features are a dense top, a large ball of earth and thousands of feeding roots, resulting from repeated root-prunings.



A ball of earth almost becomes a travesty if it contains only large roots, and cut much too short in digging. There is not apt to be a very satisfactory growth.

THE PINES—Continued

the usual nursery size. They were rootpruned in 1910 and most of them transplanted since then, so they show but little check when moved to your grounds.

It has been our ambition to have the various classes of landscape material in a wider range of sizes and prices than have heretofore been available. We have planted many White Pines twenty-five to fifty years old with satisfactory results.

The White Pine seedlings two years old at \$25.00 per 10,000 are so cheap that you can grow profitable timber on land worthless for farming. We have sold large quantities of these and the purchasers have been enthusiastic over their growth and none have regretted the investment.

Pine, White. *Pinus Strobus*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000	Per 10,000
2-5 in. 2 yr. seedlings	190000	\$ 01	\$ 05	\$ 40	\$ 3 00	\$25 00
4-10 in. high, 3 yr. transplanted	5000	06	50	3 00	(25 00)	.....
1 ft. high	1000	30	2 50	22 00	.....	.....
1½ ft. high	1000	40	3 50	30 00	.....	.....
2 ft. high	2000	60	5 00	45 00	.....	.....
3 ft. high	1000	1 25	9 00	80 00	.....	.....
4 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr. .	1500	2 25	20 00	175 00	.....	.....
5 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr. .	500	3 50	30 00	250 00	.....	.....
6 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr. .	1500	6 00	50 00	400 00	.....	.....
7 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr. .	200	10 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....
8 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr. .	400	16 00	140 00	1200 00	.....	.....
10 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr. .	100	22 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
12 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 yrs	150	30 00	270 00	.....	.....	.....
14 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr.	100	45 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....
16 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr.	30	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr.	15	95 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr.	10	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 yrs	8	130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 ft. high, 15-18 ft. spr.	8	140 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 ft. high, 15-18 ft. spr.	5	160 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 ft. high, 12-18 ft. spr.	3	185 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cheaper White Pines. Send for list. They have the same good roots and big balls of earth as the others and will grow vigorously. Many are 8 to 16 feet high. They have been growing here ten years, in squares six feet apart. They are 6 to 8 feet wide. The reason they are cheaper is because they are irregular in shape.

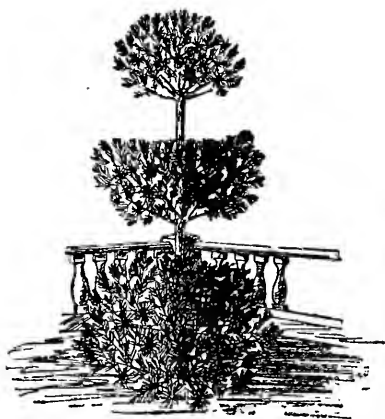
Trained White Pines.

7-9 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.

16 yrs. old..... 18 45 00 350 00

Pine, Pitch. *Pinus rigida*.

This will quickly cover the most sterile and gravelly soil and is especially valuable at the seashore. On Fire Island, the first line of the forest is the Pitch Pine. The first row of trees is low where cut back by the salt spray. The next are taller and in their lee any plants native to this climate will thrive. We would be glad to advise you with lists of plants for seaside planting. The groups should be fifteen or more feet wide and closely planted. Give us the dimensions and we will advise what will most economically fill them. Our plants two feet high have been planted in squares three feet apart. They are irregular, but have good roots.

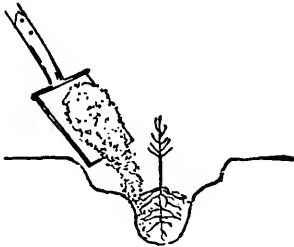


Trained White Pine.—For topiary and formal gardens. We have been training these seven years.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
3-8 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings....	1500	\$ 10	\$ 50	\$ 4 00	\$30 00
6-12 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings...	1000	15	1 20	10 00	85 00
1 ft. high	1500	40	3 50	25 00	.....
2 ft. high	400	60	5 00	45 00	.....
3 ft. high	200	1 50	10 00	85 00	.....
4 ft. high	400	3 00	25 00	225 00	.....

Pine, Scotch. *Pinus Sylvestris.*

A tree of very rapid growth when young, of a pleasing blue-green color. It may be used for its quick growth interspersed with longer lived trees as White and Red Pine.



Planting 2 year White Pine — On sod or brush land, cut out a sod, lay one side and dig a hole. Spread out the roots and cover with mellow earth.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-8 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings	1000	\$ 05	\$ 40	\$ 3 00
8-15 in. high, 3 yr. transp. (\$40 per M)	4000	07	60	5 00
1 ft. high	300	35	2 50	20 00
2 ft. high	250	70	6 00	45 00
3 ft. high	150	1 50	12 50	100 00
4 ft. high	100	2 50	20 00	.....
5 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.	50	4 00	30 00	.....
6 ft. high, 2-5 ft. spr.	40	5 00	40 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.	15	7 00	60 00	.....
10-13 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.	20	16 00	140 00	.....

Pine, Austrian. *P. Laricio*, var. *Austriaca*.

This will always be a favorite for its sturdy growth uninjured by salt spray or drought and undimmed by storm or smoke. It is a solid round dome of light green. Its needles are long and stiff and do not look bedraggled in a rain and do not change their cheerful color in the severest winter.



They have long coarse roots. We have transplanted our trees four to eight feet high within the last two years, placing them six feet apart. This is an unusual expense to take with such trees, but it results in a tree sure to grow. Austrian Pine is particularly happy near the seashore.

Firm the soil with the feet and the tree will probably take care of itself without further attention. A few furrows plowed once a year through your plantation will provide against fire.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
3-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings	2000	05	40	3 00	25 00
4-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp.	2500	12	1 00	8 00	70 00
1 ft. high	2500	45	4 00	30 00	250 00
1½ ft. high	1000	75	6 00	50 00	.....
2 ft. high	1000	1 75	15 00	100 00	.....
3 ft. high	270	5 00	40 00	300 00	.....
4 ft. high	170	8 00	70 00	.....	.....
5 ft. high	170	12 00	100 00	.....	.....
6 ft. high	100	18 00	160 00	.....	.....
7 ft. high	80	22 00	200 00	.....	.....
8 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.	35	30 00	250 00	.....	.....
10 ft. high, 7-9 ft. spr.	15	45 00	.....	.....	.....
12 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr.	5	55 00	.....	.....	.....

Pitch Pine and Scrub Oak cover large areas on Long Island.

Pine, Japanese Red. *P. densiflora*.

Described by Professor C. S. Sargent as the best foreign two-needled Pine. It resembles the Scotch Pine, but has darker foliage. It grows rapidly and should be included in plantations on the seashore and hills.

Fire destroys the humus or leafmold; prevents the White Oak, Scarlet Oak, Hickory, Pines and other trees, from making valuable timber or broad park like specimens. Keep out the fires and these species will make beautiful park-scenery. You can find such examples at St. Joseph's Academy, Brentwood, or on the W. Bayard Cutting estate, Oakdale, Long Island.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-10 in. high, 2 yr. transp. (\$25 per M)	6000	05	40	3 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	50	3 00	25 00	.....
6-8 ft. high, 3-6 ft. spr.	20	5 00	40 00	.....

Pine, Korean. *P. Koraiensis*.

A handsome tree. Dense and symmetrical with edible seeds like hazel-nuts. 1-3 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings ... (\$50 per M) 2000 10 75 6 00 6-12 in. high. 90 75 6 00 1 ft. high. 30 1 00 8 00 1½-2 ft. high 30 3 50 30 00

Encourage the legislature to apply the fire warden system, which is reducing the fire losses in the Adirondacks. If the section men of the Long Island Railroad could be utilized by the fire warden, they would be an efficient and quickly available force. If the fires are kept out a few years, the country from Farmingdale and Amityville eastward, would become beautiful and attract a large population of commuters and farmers.

Pine, Mugho or Mountain. *P. Montana*, var. *Mughus*.

A dwarf cushion shaped bush which often grows three feet high and six feet wide.

4-6 in. high, 4-8 in. spr., 3 yr. trans. (\$120 per M)	2500	20	1 80	15 00
6 in. high, 8-12 in. spr.	200	1 00	7 50	60 00
6-12 in. high, 1-1½ ft. spr.	100	2 00	17 50	125 00
1-2 ft. high, 1½-2 ft. spr.	200	2 50	22 50	200 00
2-3 ft. high 2-3 ft. spr.	100	4 00	35 00	.....
3-4 ft. high 3-4 ft. spr.	20	8 00	.....	.....



A plantation of large Pines which we made to immediately shut out a disagreeable view of a railroad



Our broad-shouldered Pines will immediately make screens for you. You did not come into the country to study your neighbor's architecture.

We can help you attain your ideal; a lawn enclosed to frame its own beauty and the best of the scenery beyond.



Some of our large Pines screen the service entrance this way.

Pine, Red or Norway. *P. resinosa.*

It has been very rare in nurseries and now that we can offer 100,000 they should be considered by all having sandy land to plant. Planted forests of it in New England show a more rapid growth than the White Pine as reported by bulletins of the forest service. It grows on drier land than the White Pine whether sand or thin soil above rocks. It is native from Connecticut to Minnesota, the timber being extensively shipped from the latter state. It gets its name from the town of Norway, Maine, where it was early used for masts. It is free from serious insect or fungus troubles and sure to make a satisfactory tree, with a smoothly outlined, ovate top and straight, red-barked trunk. It is not a scraggly tree and has no objectionable features. It can be used extensively for landscape and windbreak planting and we would urge the planting of private nurseries with these small trees, feeling certain that they will prove permanently satisfactory.

Pine, Red or Norway. *P. resinosa*

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$3 per M) (\$25 per 10,000)	100000	\$ 02	\$ 10	\$ 50
3-5 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings (\$15 per M)	7000	05	30	2 00
3-6 in. high, 2 yr. transp. (\$25 per M)	12000	15	1 00	5 00
1 ft. high.....	700	50	4 00	35 00
1½ ft. high.....	700	1 00	7 50	50 00
2 ft. high.....	500	2 00	17 50	125 00
4-6 ft. high.....	40	4 00	30 00	.....
8 ft. high.....	6	23 00	.....	.....
10 ft. high.....	6	35 00	.....	.....
12-14 ft. high.....	6	45 00	.....	.....

Pine, Swiss Stone. *P. cembra.*

A compact little blue-green tree looking like a closely trimmed young White Pine. It grows about eight inches per year.

4-12 in. 3-4 yr. transp.....	400	75	6 00	40 00
1 ft. high.....	300	1 75	15 00	125 00
2 ft. high.....	200	3 00	25 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	70	5 00	40 00
4 ft. high.....	50	10 00	80 00

Pine, Limber. *P. flexilis.*

1-1½ ft. high.....	60	50	4 00
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Pine, Jack. *P. divaricata*, syn., *P. Banksiana.*

A picturesque irregular tree with yellowish green foliage growing on the driest soil and thriving near the sea.

4-6 in. high, transp..... (\$40 per M)	2000	08	75	6 00
3 ft. high.....	200	1 00	8 00	60 00
4 ft. high.....	150	2 00	17 50	150 00
6 ft. high.....	20	4 00	35 00	.....

Pine, Old Field or Loblolly. *P. Tæda*

A handsome tree like the Austrian or Red Pine, native in Delaware and southward. Our seed is from its northern limit and it is likely to prove hardy here. It grows very rapidly and we will recommend its use with the other Pines.

2-4 in. 1 yr. seedlings..... (\$10 per M)	7000	03	20	1 50
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Pinus Parviflora

A cheerful blue-green tree with wider spreading branches than the Swiss Stone Pine. Can be used where a Pine grove of small dimensions is required.

6-12 in. high.....	90	40	3 00	.....
1 ft. high.....	80	1 25	10 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	25	2 50	20 00	.....
3-5 ft. high.....	75	3 50	30 00	.....

Pinus Massoniana.

A dark green tree from China and Japan which has proved very hardy and keeps its foliage of good color. Suitable for planting on exposed hill tops or at the seashore.

PINUS MASSONIANA—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5-12 in. high, transp..... (\$50 per M)	1300	\$ 08	\$ 70	\$ 6 00
1 ft. high.....	1300	20	1 50	12 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	50	4 50	40 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	50	8 00	70 00	.....

Pine, Jersey. *Pinus Virginiana*

This has the picturesque outline of the old Cedar of Lebanon. Makes a broad, low-branched tree.

6-12 in..... (\$30 per M)	1500	07	60	5 00
7-12 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr.....	30	8 00	75 00	.....

Pine, Umbrella. *Sciadopitys verticillata*.

This does not belong to the same botanical genus as the other Pines. It is a decorative tree having about the same outline and dark green foliage as the Pyramidal Boxwood.

6-12 in. high.....	25	1 25	10 00	.....
1 ft. high.....	50	2 50	22 50	.....
1½ ft. high.....	50	3 00	27 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	80	3 50	30 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	20	5 00	45 00	.....

The Retinosporas
(Or Japanese Cypresses)

Retinospora Plumosa. *Chamaecyparis pisifera*, var. *plumosa*. Japanese Cypress

Feathery, dark green evergreens useful for mass planting around foundations. They can be kept small and dense by clipping. We illustrate a block of plants fifteen years old that will be valuable for their mature effect in gardens on Long Island or southward. They will have large balls of abundant fibrous roots and transplant successfully.

1½ ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	20	2 50	20 00	.....
10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	10	15 00	120 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 7-8 ft. spr.....	20	25 00	175 00	.....
14-16 ft. high 7-10 ft. spr.....	10	30 00	200 00	.....

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea. (Golden Japanese Cypress.)

A popular evergreen with those admiring the plants with variegated foliage.

1 ft. high.....	65	60	5 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	50	75	6 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	30	1 25	10 00	.....

Retinospora Squarrosa. (Blue Japanese Cypress.)

This we esteem highly for its cheerful blue-green color during the summer. It is especially pretty when the dew is on it.

2 ft. high.....	25	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 ft. high.....	100	2 50	20 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	50	4 00	30 00	.....

Retinospora Filifera. (Thread-branched Japanese Cypress.)

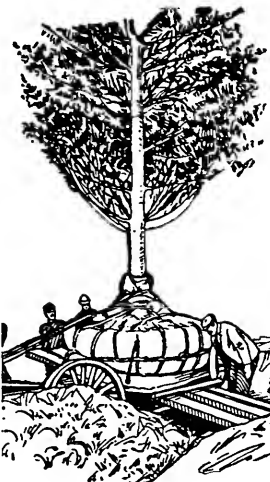
This has long, slender, thread-like branches.

1½ ft. high.....	50	1 25	10 00	.....
2½ ft. high.....	10	2 50	20 00	.....

Retinospora Obtusa. (Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress.)

A handsome dark tree called Tree of the Sun by the Japanese. The foliage has a beautiful texture with dark shadows between the shell-like fronds. This pure dark green is in special demand in American gardens, as evidenced by the popularity of Boxwood and Yew. It will be very attractive for a low hedge separating different parts of a garden, and the small plants we offer will start such a hedge very cheaply. They can be planted one foot apart.

2-3 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings... (\$20 per M)	6000	05	40	3 00
3-6 in. high, 2 yr. transp. (\$50 per M)	5000	10	75	6 00
1 ft. high.....	40	60	5 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	30	75	6 00	.....
8-12 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	10	10 00	.....	.....



To plant, the tree is stood up on the truck and rolled into the hole. You will be surprised to see how quickly our men handle weights of several tons.



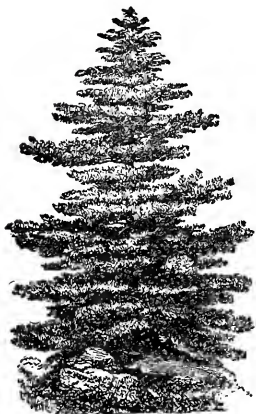
After the tree is straightened up and the canvas taken off, it is a simple matter to pack the earth around the roots and mulch it.

In the picture below the tree is slid out to the road and the team quickly pulls it up on a truck over a pair of roller skids. The trees are tipped back to go under wires and bridges.





Boundaries like this can be planted from our nurseries at any time of the year. August and September is utilized by many people. They are on their country places to design the group as the trees arrive from day to day and to select additional material. The planting is economical and successful.



White Spruce as it grows on the coast of Maine, dense and picturesque. It will do the same on the coast of Long Island, for it delights to be drenched by salt fog. A good example of this can be seen on the grounds of Mr. J. D. Cheever, Wave Crest, Far Rockaway.

Retinospora Obtusa Nana.
Curious little dwarf trees for plant in evergreen beds at house foundations.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-12 in. high.	300	\$ 1 00	\$ 7 50	\$50 00
1-2 ft. high	35	2 00	17 50	.....

Retinospora Obtusa Nana (C. Ellis).
The eye is always arrested by the deep green of this pretty little plant. It is especially appropriate at house foundations mingled with Yew, Laurel, Dwarf Arbor Vitæ, and Pachysandra.

8-12 in. high.	200	1 50	12 00	100 00
1-2 ft. high	150	2 00	17 50	150 00

Retinospora Obtusa Gracilis.
A taller form of the preceding and one of the many kinds which the Japanese train as dwarfs keeping them as heirlooms for a century.

1½ ft. high.	75	1 25	10 00	.....
2 ft. high.	200	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.	40	3 00	25 00	.....
4 ft. high.	15	5 00	.....	.....

The Spruces

Spruce, White. Picea alba.
Sixty years ago ships were built at Roslyn for the lumber trade. They brought from Bangor, Me., also little Pines, Firs, and Spruces. Some were planted in what is now the garden of Mr. Beekman Winthrop, Wheatley. They grew thick and solid, and never winterkilled. Eight years ago, the seed was planted from these trees. The trees are now three and four feet high.

Every point of good nursery culture has been given them to make perfect plants for transplanting.

First: Seed was selected from trees native to a colder and more variable climate than this. This is better than taking plants from an equable climate as the Norway Spruce which winterkills and becomes ragged and yellow.

Second: They have been repeatedly transplanted to make them have fibrous roots.

Third: They have been planted in squares to give each plant full and symmetrical development. They are not flat or bare on the sides.

Fourth: The repeated transplanting and rootpruning and careful digging with a ball of earth filled with small, fibrous feeding roots, makes every plant as sure to grow as is possible. You need have no doubt on that score.

Fifth: White Spruce is not often grown because it is so much easier to import Norway Spruce.

You do not often have an opportunity to buy such a high quality evergreen for so low a price. You can count on their growing ten to sixteen inches per year. For a hedge, cut back annually, they will gain eight to ten inches. No hedge will be thicker or occupy less space.

For seaside planting no evergreen enjoys the salt spray better.

1 ft. high.	(\$225 per M)	2000	35	3 00	25 00
1½ ft. high, 12 in. spr.	(\$350 per M)	5000	60	5 00	40 00
2 ft. high, 16 in. spr.	(\$400 per M)	5000	70	6 00	50 00
2½ ft. high, 18 in. spr.	(\$450 per M)	6000	75	7 00	60 00
3 ft. high, 22 in. spr.	(\$600 per M)	3500	1 00	9 00	80 00
3½ ft. high, 2 ft. spr.	(\$1000 per M)	1000	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr., 8 yrs. old		1000	2 50	22 50	200 00
5 ft. high.		40	5 00	45 00	.....
6 ft. high.		50	8 00	70 00	.....
8 ft. high.		15	15 00	.....	.....
10 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.		5	32 00	280 00	.....
12 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr.		10	45 00	400 00	.....
14-16 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.		15	55 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Norway. P. excelsa.
Our plants three to five feet high have been planted in squares, rootpruned to give them good roots and the tops sheared to make them dense and symmetrical.



WHITE SPRUCE HEDGE AROUND AN ENTRANCE COURT. This species lends itself to the decoration of the most stately mansion or windbreak to a commercial orchard or garden. It keeps dense whether trimmed or like the large tree in the distance, is allowed to grow as nature directs. It has a cheerful blue-green color maintained throughout the winter. The White Spruce on the left was moved as a large tree from our nursery and is successfully growing in a dry situation.



OUR WHITE SPRUCE are so good in quality and so valuable at all stages of their growth that several people have started private nurseries. They grow in value much more rapidly than other classes of nursery stock. They need no skill or expensive care. In fact, with entire neglect they are not hurt. Their presence suggests uses. They are always ready for planting at any time of the year whenever your men have the time. We will be glad to advise you as to Pines, Oaks, and other trees for private nursery.



GROUP OF WHITE SPRUCE AT WAVE CREST, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. It is proof that it likes the seashore. Note the dense growth on the side where they have been drenched by salt spray. They appear longer lived than other evergreens planted with them. Even deciduous trees would have bent over and died back by the caustic action of the salt spray. The White Spruce does even better by the sea than inland, for it delights in the cool, moist summer atmosphere.



WHITE SPRUCE AT MADISON, N. J. In an extensive collection of nearly every available species, no evergreens have kept in better condition than the White Spruce. There is a solidity and dignity about them that wins respect. There is nothing mournful in their appearance as there is with the Norway Spruce with its weeping twigs, yellow-green color and winterkilled branches. Few people are acquainted with the superior character of the White Spruce.

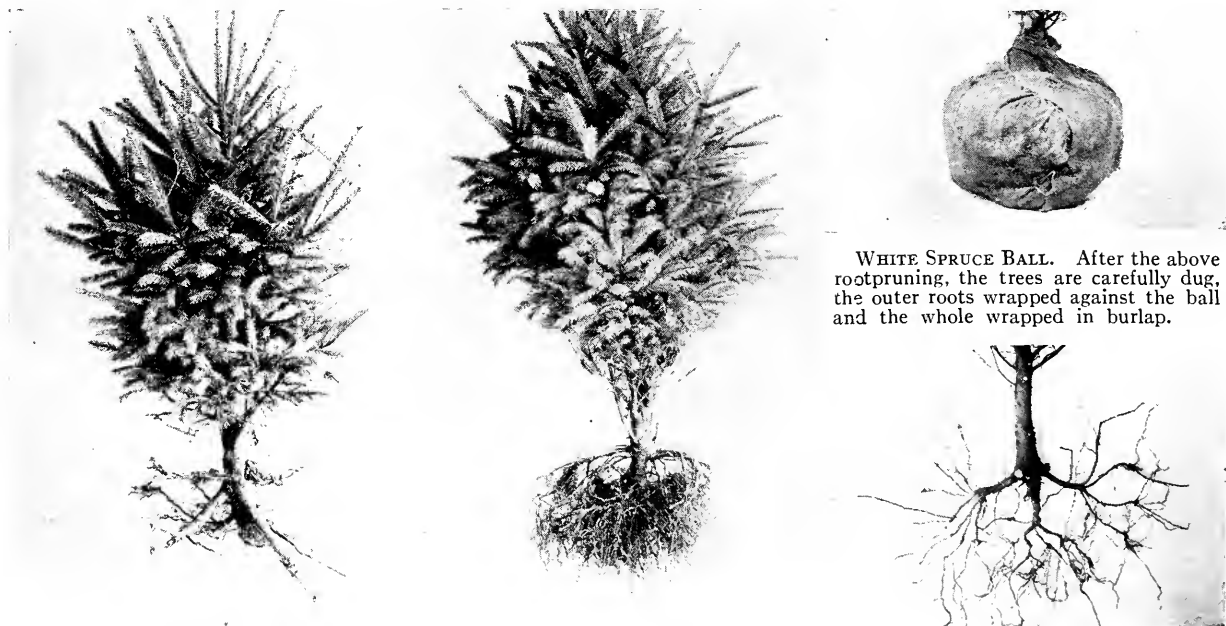


Load of white spruce 3 ft. high. You can have them any time in spring, summer or fall.

WHITE SPRUCE BEING ROOTPRUNED. They have been transplanted twice before. After rootpruning last August, they have made a new set of fibrous roots and will come to you in a condition sure to grow. Note our announcement on replacing in Business Terms, inside front cover.

For a hedge take trees two and a half feet high at \$60.00 per 100; and plant three feet apart at a cost of \$20.00 per 100 feet. Trees three and a half feet high, at \$150.00 per 100 will cost \$50.00 per 100 feet.

Compare this with fences, walls or belts of shrubs, and you will find places where the White Spruce hedge will prove the best investment. Except under old trees, there is no limitation to their successful growth from New York northward.



WHITE SPRUCE BALL. After the above rootpruning, the trees are carefully dug, the outer roots wrapped against the ball and the whole wrapped in burlap.

WHITE SPRUCE, NOT ROOTPRUNED. We could not recommend them if they had roots like this. This type of roots was accurately described by an experienced planter. "They plant little trees six inches high and let them grow six feet and offer at \$.75 with ball and burlap and they are not worth planting."

WHITE SPRUCE, GOOD ROOTS. Every little root takes hold of food and moisture. The big roots are merely pipe lines to convey to the top. The little roots quickly send out new branches. The big roots do not. With every tree like this you can get uniformly successful results.

CROSS-SECTION OF THE ROOTS OF A WHITE SPRUCE showing the branching type of the roots where cut. Neither vertical cross-section nor a horizontal plan can show adequately the amount of roots. It is the number of roots per cubic foot that count.

SPRUCE, NORWAY—Continued

They will make a good hedge because the continued pruning will keep them in good shape. The trees six to eight feet high give a large mass of evergreen foliage at a low price and will make a cheap screen where the conditions are suitable. They have also been rootpruned, making the roots of better quality than usual. They can be planted in open woodland. The trees fourteen to thirty feet high were transplanted last winter and will transplant successfully to make an efficient screen in moist, sheltered places.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	300	\$ 40	\$ 3 50	\$ 30 00
3 ft. high.....	600	1 00	8 50	60 00
4 ft. high.....	500	2 00	17 50	125 00
Our trees six feet high will make an excellent screen higher than the level of the eye. They will keep in good condition if pruned to keep the foliage dense.				
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	150	3 50	30 00	275 00
8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	15	10 00	80 00	.....
10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	10	15 00	.....	.....
12 ft. high, 5-9 ft. spr.....	15	20 00	150 00	.....
14 ft. high, 8-9 ft. spr.....	10	30 00	250 00	.....
16 ft. high, 8 ft. spr.....	5	35 00	300 00	.....
18 ft. high, 10 ft. spr.....	6	55 00	.....	.....
20 ft. high, 10 ft. spr.....	4	65 00	.....	.....
22 ft. high, 10-12 ft. spr.....	10	75 00	.....	.....
27-30 ft. high, 10-12 ft. spr., 24 yrs. old.....	7	100 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Conical Norway. *P. excelsa*, var., *conica*.

These plants twenty years old are just the size and density to be used as specimens as in old European formal gardens. We have trimmed them to uniform size. Their slow growth keeps them within bounds.

2-4 ft. high.....	40	2 50	20 00	.....
10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr., 20 yrs. old.....	14	25 00	200 00	.....
12 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	6	28 00	250 00	.....

Spruce, Maxwell's Dwarf Norway. *P. excelsa*, var., *Maxwelli*.

A little cushion-shaped plant like the Mugho Pine. It will not be over two feet high in fifteen years.

6-12 in. high, 8-12 in. spr.....	50	1 25	10 00	.....
1 ft. high, 1 ft. spr.....	90	2 00	17 50	.....

Spruce, Remont's Dwarf Norway. *P. excelsa*, var., *Remonti*.

This is just as slow as the last, but has the conical Spruce outline. Can be used in small gardens.

1-1½ ft. high.....	150	1 50	12 50	85 00
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Spruce, Alcocks. *P. bicolor*, syn., *Alcockiana*.

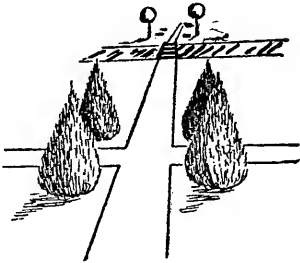
A tree from northern Japan perfectly hardy here. The under side of the foliage is bluer than the Colorado Blue Spruce and is particularly attractive in the winter when the low sun makes this foliage gleam. It should be tried for seaside and damp ground.

1-1½ ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	250	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	50	2 50	20 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	100	4 00	30 00	.....
5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	100	5 00	40 00	.....
7-8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	20	10 00	90 00	.....
9-10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	10	18 00	160 00	.....

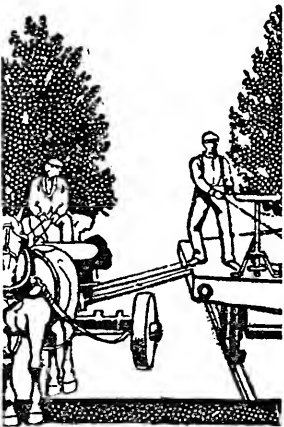
Spruce, Oriental. *P. orientalis*.

A tall narrow tree, darker green than any other Spruces. It is even darker than the Nordmann's Fir, but it is not as shiny and does not have the silver shine on the under leaf. It keeps dense and handsome until old age. It is a native of the Mountains of Asia Minor. Our plants a foot high are broad and solid and will make a handsome hedge or a good background for lighter trees.

6-12 in. high.....	150	25	2 00	15 00
1 ft. high.....	1400	75	6 00	50 00
2 ft. high.....	50	1 50	12 50	.....



Conical Spruce. — A rare dwarf form of Norway Spruce with dark and handsome foliage.



Unloading large Pines. We have shipped from our nurseries scores of carloads. They grow rapidly after planting. We have done the waiting and preparing in a wholesale way, and you get economical, quick results.

SPRUCE, ORIENTAL—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 ft.....	20	\$ 4 00	\$ 30 00	\$.....
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	12	16 00	150 00	.....
8 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	15	25 00	200 00	.....
12-14 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.....	10	45 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Koster's Colorado Blue. *P. pungens*, var., *glauca* Kosteri. Grafted trees.

A well known tree on account of its distinct color. It makes a strong contrast in the landscape. It can be used at the end of a long vista with a background of darker evergreens.

8-12 in. high.....	250	80	7 00	60 00
1 ft. high.....	400	1 25	10 00	90 00
1½ ft. high.....	350	1 75	15 00	140 00
2 ft. high.....	600	3 50	30 00	200 00
3 ft. high.....	500	5 00	45 00	400 00
4 ft. high, 2½-4 ft. spr.....	200	7 00	65 00	550 00
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	100	12 00	110 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	35	20 00	180 00	.....
7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	30	25 00	220 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	35	40 00	.....	.....
10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	15	45 00	.....	.....
14 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	3	65 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Colorado Blue. *P. pungens*, var., *glauca*. Selected Blue.

Our plants of this and the next two varieties three feet high, are some we raised from seed eight years ago. They are very broad, solid and dense and have been repeatedly rootpruned and transplanted. They are now standing in squares three feet apart each way and are in the best possible condition for transplanting. They are broader and more solid than the usual specimen of Koster's Blue Spruce. Their ability to stand severe winds and salt spray is shown in a photograph taken at Southhampton. They can be used for seaside planting, windbreaks, hedges or general landscape planting where they will give an especially rich effect.

8-12 in. high.....	150	50	4 00	35 00
1 ft. high.....	250	1 00	8 00	75 00
1½ ft. high.....	500	1 25	10 00	85 00
2 ft. high.....	700	2 50	20 00	180 00
3 ft. high.....	350	4 00	35 00	300 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	200	6 00	55 00	450 00
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	30	10 00	90 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	20	20 00	180 00	.....
7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	15	25 00	.....	.....
10-12 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	7	40 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Colorado. Medium Blue. *P. pungens*.

These are sage green color, less conspicuous than the preceding.

1 ft. high.....	200	85	7 00	60 00
1½ ft. high.....	200	1 00	9 00	70 00
2 ft. high.....	700	2 00	17 50	140 00
3 ft. high, 8 yrs. old.....	400	3 50	30 00	250 00
4 ft. high.....	200	5 50	50 00	400 00
8 ft. high, 12 yrs. old.....	10	28 00	.....	.....
12-16 ft. high.....	5	40 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Colorado. Green. *P. pungens*.

For general evergreen planting these offer an exceptional value because of their broad dense growth and excellent roots. They have a sturdy appearance which wins admiration. Their sharp needles make a good defensive hedge.

8-12 in. high.....	1000	40	3 50	30 00
1 ft. high.....	1000	75	6 00	50 00
1½ ft. high.....	900	90	8 00	70 00
2 ft. high.....	700	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 ft. high.....	700	3 00	25 00	200 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	100	5 00	40 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	15	12 00	100 00	.....
8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	15	25 00	225 00	.....
10 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	10	35 00	.....	.....



WIND BREAK OF WHITE SPRUCE ON DANA'S ISLAND. This famous arboretum grew many tender trees because this wind break was a protection against severe winds from Long Island Sound. The White Spruce delights to do this service. They are now magnificent specimens thirty-five feet high, clothed to the ground with luxuriant foliage even where exposed to salt spray and the sweep of winds across twenty miles of open water. The two trees in the foreground are the Douglas Spruce and the Colorado Blue Spruce.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Our stock of this species cannot be surpassed either for roots or top. Trees three feet high were started eight years ago and have been repeatedly rootpruned and transplanted to make broad, dense specimens with the best of roots. They are so cheap that you can use them for general evergreen planting or hedges.



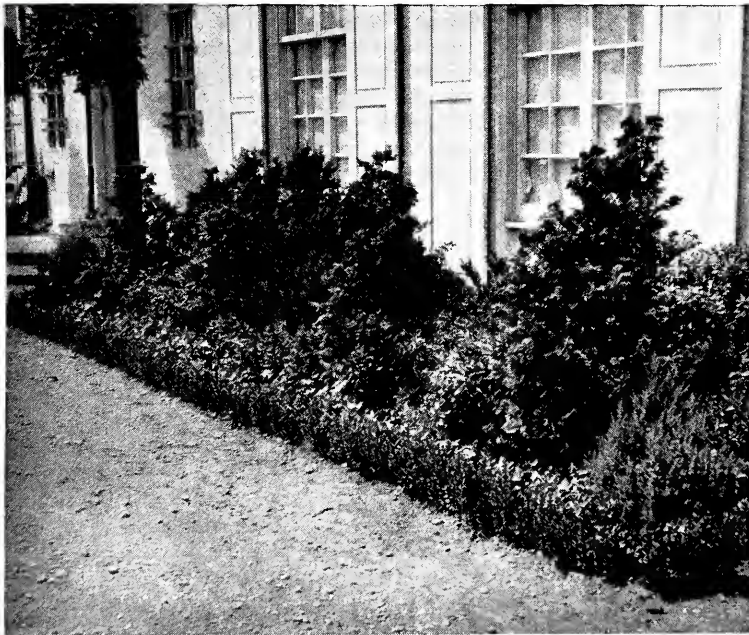
COLORADO SPRUCE at Southampton, L. I. These are fully exposed to the ocean winds, do not even have a Privet hedge to protect them. The salt spray has not even made them unsymmetrical. Therefore, they could be used as specimens in formal planting. A hedge of them will be a unique feature about a garden. The sharp needles are defensive. We have graded our plants in three colors, green, medium blue and blue; so that a hedge of uniform color can be supplied.

The green and medium blue forms show but slight contrast with other Spruces, Firs and Pines, and may be harmoniously used in planting an evergreen grove, shelter belt or screen.



HEMLOCK HEDGE NO. 2 IN OUR NURSERIES. A Hemlock hedge No. 3 is larger and older than this. Have you not admired the old Yew hedges of England? These will give the same effect because they are hardy and because they are over forty years old. No expense has been spared to keep them in perfect condition for transplanting. Half the beauty of a garden consists of the enclosing wall, making it a room out-of-doors.

RETINOSPORA IN OUR NURSERY. The broad foundations of these trees illustrate our method of growing evergreens, they are moved apart before they crowd. It is far better than the old method of pruning them in to narrow cones.



A foundation problem exists at every residence. It is usually best solved by low growing evergreen plants either broad-leaved evergreens like Boxwood, Rhododendrons or the coniferous as Retinospora, Yew, Juniper, Mugho Pine, Dwarf Spruce. Bring to the nursery a plan or photograph of your house and mark on it the plants as selected. It is best to cover the ground with Pachysandra, English Ivy or Myrtle. This helps to hold the mulch; but, equally important, it gives a solid, finished appearance the first year. Lily bulbs will be happy in a cool, moist soil and their flowers make an attractive contrast to the dark green foliage.

JAPANESE YEW showing the quality of our stock. After the severest winter the foliage is uninjured. They are going to be largely used for garden decoration, foundation planting and hedges. Try a few of them and be among the first to introduce a new plant to American garden architecture.

Spruce, Englemann's. *P. Englemanni*.

Also native to Colorado and like several other Colorado evergreens, of a blue-green color.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high	600	\$ 1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 ft. high	120	3 00	27 50	.....
3 ft. high	7	6 00	50 00	.....
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr	10	8 00	70 00	.....
5 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	20	16 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Tiger Tail. *P. polita*.

A very hardy species from the mountains of Japan with yellowish-green sharp needles.

8-12 in. high	150	50	4 00	35 00
1 ft. high	100	1 00	8 00	.....
3 ft. high	20	4 00	30 00	.....

Spruce, Douglas. *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*.

A valuable tree native from the Pacific coast to the Rocky Mountains, those native in the higher parts of the Rocky Mountains being hardy here.

6-12 in. high, 4 yr. transp. . . (\$120 per M)	4000	20	1 80	15 00
1 ft. high. . . (\$180 per M)	4000	30	2 50	20 00
1½ ft. high. . . (\$200 per M)	4000	35	3 00	25 00
2 ft. high	2500	75	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high	600	2 00	17 50	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	250	3 00	25 00	.....
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	200	5 00	40 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr	200	8 00	70 00	.....
7 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr	250	9 00	80 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr	30	16 00	150 00	.....
9 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr	30	20 00	175 00	.....
10 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr	50	30 00	250 00	.....
12 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr	30	35 00	.....	.....
14-16 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr	10	45 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Blue Douglas. *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, var., *glauca elegans*. Grafted.

These are grafted from a tree of steel blue color.

1½ ft. high	25	1 25	10 00	.....
2½-3 ft. high	15	3 00	25 00	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	15	5 00	40 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	12	12 00	100 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	12	18 00	.....	.....

Spruce, Blue Douglas. *Pseudotsuga Douglassii*, var., *glauca*. Not grafted.

These we have selected from a large quantity of seedlings having a brighter blue color. They furnish a moderate and pleasant contrast.

2 ft. high	60	1 25	10 00	.....
3 ft. high	150	3 00	25 00	.....
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr	100	4 00	35 00	.....
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	100	10 00	80 00	.....
8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr	10	20 00	.....	.....

The Yews

Yew, Japanese. *Taxus cuspidata*.

A tree we recommend highly and have used all methods of propagation to increase the stock, which will be available in a few years. Has a rich dark green foliage of solid and even texture when trimmed, resembling the English Yew. Thousands of dollars are wasted annually importing the English Yew which is not permanently hardy in this region. Japanese Yew is native in the mountains of Japan where the climate is variable as here. The English Yew is native to an equable or oceanic climate and is injured in exposed places in severe winters.

6-12 in. high, 4-8 in. spr. 2 yr. cuttings, transplanted	2000	40	3 50	30 00
8-12 in. high, 6-12 in. spr. 3 yr. transp.	1500	50	4 50	40 00

YEW, JAPANESE—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	300	\$ 1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
1½ ft. high.....	300	3 00	25 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	150	4 00	35 00	.....
2½ ft. high.....	150	5 00	45 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	40	6 00	55 00	.....
3½ ft. high.....	40	8 00	.....	.....

Yew, Dwarf Japanese. *T. cuspidata*, var., *brevifolia*.

Compact, little bunches of black green foliage of irregular and picturesque outline, ultimately becoming two and a half feet high and five or more feet wide. Most useful for planting at the edge of Rhododendron beds, and at the foundation of a house or to mix with other evergreens.

Can be used for a low, irregular hedge to separate one garden from another. It grows so slowly in height and keeps in such good condition that it should be considered as the permanent plant in many mixed groups; that is, at the house foundation there may be a group of Dwarf Arbor Vitæ, *Retinospora plumosa*, with the Dwarf Yew. In time the latter will become as much the pride of the owner as old Dwarf Boxwood for it has the same velvety and billowy outline as the Dwarf Boxwood when fifty or a hundred years old with the advantage of being hardier.

6-8 in. high, 4-8 in. spr.....	300	60	5 00	45 00
6-12 in. high, 8-12 in. spr.....	100	1 50	12 50	.....
8-12 in. high, 1-1½ ft. spr.....	150	3 00	25 00	.....
1-2 ft. high, 1½-2 ft. spr.....	50	5 00	40 00	.....
1-2 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	50	10 00	80 00	.....

Yew, Spreading. *T. repandens*.

Makes a mound of foliage two feet high and four feet wide, the tips of the branches arching gracefully downward. The rich green growth is substantial and dignified.

6-10 in. high, 2 yr. transp.....	5000	40	3 50	25 00
8-12 in. high, 6-12 in. spr.....	50	1 25	10 00	.....
8-12 in. high, 1-1½ ft. spr.....	300	2 50	22 50	150 00
1-2 ft. high, 1½-2½ ft. spr.....	100	4 00	30 00

Yew, Canadian. *T. Canadensis*.

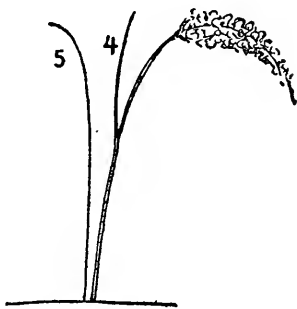
8-12 in. high, 8-18 in. spr.....	50	75	6 00
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Traction engine and tree movers loaded with Cedars. We have delivered large numbers this way and brought Cedars to the nursery. On one trip as much can be hauled as with thirty horses.

Deciduous Shrubs

Flowering shrubs are valuable landscape material. They are economical because they mature rapidly. A year or two with good soil and cultivation, they will develop into dense masses of foliage higher than the eye level, serving effectively as screens and boundaries along highways or adjoining properties, and partitions for the formal garden, vegetable garden or other features of the premises. They make attractive enclosures for the forecourt, service court, and laundry yard. They are also adapted for planting at the base of the house or other buildings. Many other uses may occur to you.



The Andromeda
(See also pages 5, 80)

Andromeda Mariana. Kill Calf.

A wild shrub on the Hempstead Plains. Pretty pink pendent bells.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	50	\$ 50	\$4 50	\$.....

Almond, Pink Double Flowering.

An old-fashioned shrub growing about two feet high with small double pink flowers before the leaves appear.

1-2 ft. high.....	200	25	2 00
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The Altheas

Althea (Rose of Sharon) Hibiscus Syriacus.

There is the harvest of flowers in May and June and then invariably comes, the dry wilting period of summer. Drought stricken dusty vegetation is freshened decidedly in appearance when the double and single Altheas lift up their profusion of pure white and pink bloom in August.

Some dislike the magenta shades of some varieties. We are growing pure white varieties and those having the least objectionable shade.

Admirable Dewey, Double White, 1-2 ft. high, cut back, twice transp.....	200	35	3 00	25 00
Jeanne de Arc, Double White, 1½-2 ft. high, cut back, bushy.....	200	35	3 00	25 00
Anemonæ flora, 1-2 ft. high, cut back, bushy	225	35	3 00	25 00
Anemonæ flora, 3-4 ft. high.....	75	25	2 00	15 00
Lady Stanley, 1½-2 ft. high.....	250	25	2 00	.....
Duc de Brabant dark red, 1 ft. high.....	75	25	2 00	15 00
Mixed 2-2½ ft. high.....	200	25	2 00	15 00
Totus alba. Single white.				
1-2 ft. high, cut back, bushy.....	350	25	2 00	15 00
2-2½ ft. high, cut back, bushy.....	100	35	3 00	20 00

The Aralias

Aralia Pentaphylla.

2 ft. high.....	150	25	2 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	50	35	3 00	.....

Aralia Spinosa (Hercules Club).

In new shrubbery often the most vigorous and conspicuous plant, with luxuriant, tropical foliage. The trunk is a stout cane two inches in diameter, six feet high, thickly set with sharp thorns. The finely divided leaves are two feet long. It is crowned by a wide cluster of small white flowers and black berries.

4-6 ft. high.....	25	50	4 50
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Pruning flowering shrubs. Cut away the older branches (1) in June or July after they have flowered. This causes a vigorous growth (2) for next year.

It makes a long, arching branch that is most graceful. Few people think of pruning in June just after the shrubs are in bloom, but it is recommended by the best authorities.

The same rule "prune after flowering" holds with the late flowering shrubs as Hydrangeas, and Althea. After flowering, with them, means any time between September and May. They make a long new growth during the summer which blooms during August.

Thinning out the shrubs is one important operation, usually neglected. "Plant thick — thin quick" applies to shrubs as well as to shade trees and evergreens. If the shrubs have been planted from four to six feet apart, thinning should be done in two or three years. That is just the time the new plantation looks complete and the owner does not think of thinning out until several years later. Then the shrubs have grown tall and bare at the base. Removing them makes an ugly black hole that takes several months to fill. It is best to go over the place at least once a year and mark what to thin out. The surplus may be used for new plantations, given away or destroyed.

The Azaleas

(See also page 80)

Azalea, Flame. *Azalea lutea*, syn., *calendulacea*.

Native in the southern Allegheny Mountains where its brilliant orange and scarlet flowers illuminate the woodland.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	380	\$ 60	\$ 5 00	\$45 00
2-3 ft. high.....	30	1 25	10 00	.....
4-5 ft. high.....	15	4 50	40 00	.....

Azalea, Ghent. *A. pontica*. Named varieties.

Hybrids of the various American species offered here which have been developed at Ghent, Belgium, and elsewhere. They make a brilliant show in early May.

15 in. high.....	90	1 00	8 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	15	1 25	10 00	.....

Azalea, Pinxter. *A. nudiflora*.

This is the pink Azalea native in most woodland, with conspicuous flowers in May.

8-15 in. high.....	200	50	4 50
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Azalea, Swamp. *A. viscosa*.

During June and July this and the Sweet Pepper Bush or Clethra perfumes the air near every low damp spot.

2-3 ft. high.....	20	75	6 00
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Azalea, Arborescens.

A compact round plant with pure white flowers like the last.

1 ft. high.....	500	50	4 00
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Azalea, Chinese. *A. mollis*.

Showy trumpet-shaped flowers of orange and lemon yellow in the early part of May.

1 ft. high.....	20	60	5 00	45 00
1½ ft. high.....	40	80	6 00	.....

Azalea, Yodogama.

Double, lavender-purple flowers.

1-1½ ft. high.....	100	1 50	12 50
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Azalea, Southern. *A. vaseyi*.

This is the earliest to bloom and the most delicate in color, which is of various shades of shell pink.

1 ft. high.....	70	50	4 00
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The Barberries

Barberry, Japanese. *Berberis Thunbergii*.

Differs from most shrubs in spreading thick and solid at the ground. Differs again in having the brightest red berries and keeping red the longest. On the dull, slushy days of March, they are the one bright point in the landscape.

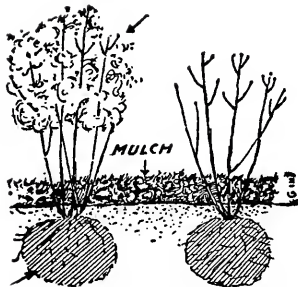
In autumn its foliage is as red as a bed of Salvia.

There are a dozen uses for it and no one has reported a criticism.

It grows as a dome of closely interwoven thorny twigs four feet high and five feet wide. The deep shadows between its close little leaves carry the eye to it.

Do you need a defense to prevent cutting across your lawn? Plant Barberry. Have you a steep bank to cover? Try Barberry if the soil is not too dry. Do you need a low line of foliage with a free view over? Plant Barberry. Do you want a low hedge that is not Privet and needs but little trimming? Plant Barberry one and a half or two feet apart.

They grow laterally faster than in height. Therefore, they need not be planted closer. Plants ten inches high will make a hedge two feet high and two and one half feet wide in two years.



The requirements for Azalea are the same as for Rhododendrons, a heavy mulch all the year. If the ball of the peaty, Holland soil gets dry on Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Boxwood, Magnolias, etc., it does not readily get moist again. The water you put on the bed goes down past the ball and the plant suffers or dies. Dig down and see if this is not the case. Is the ground dry and bare in midsummer? Do the leaves have brown spots on in August? Then your Azaleas are not getting all they deserve. Prepare a section of the shrub plantation for Azaleas and they will reward you with flowers both dainty, brilliant and beautiful from April till July. They want aerated soil, leaf-mould and moisture.

You can let us select a series of Azaleas to plant along a woodland drive.



ALTHEA. Almost as conspicuous rising out of the shrubbery border, as a marble statue. Its blooming period in August is one when there is but slight competition among flowering shrubs.

BUTTON BUSH. Big broad shrubs with dark glossy leaves and abundant white balls in July. A good shrub for general planting that has heretofore been but little used. It is native where the water is a foot deep in April, but it thrives on the upland.



Tall shrubs are here used to separate the porch from the entrance drive and street. There is a general need in the landscape design for white flowers. They are sure to be harmonious. To shade the porch, we planted two large Maples, giving the house a complete setting without long waiting. We have both the large trees and the large shrubs to produce these results. The trees can be ordered and planted within a fortnight. It is much better than the old way of waiting fifteen years. It is also more economical when you consider all the factors of maintaining your landscape. We have grown the big trees in a wholesale way, cultivating them twenty years like an orchard.



CORNUS, MAS. There is a tendency to crown Forsythia as the earliest Spring shrub. This blooms one or two weeks still earlier, coming about the first of April. The effect is a mass of yellow. Plant a few of these among your shrubbery and then be prepared to respond to inquiries, as they burst into their golden flame.



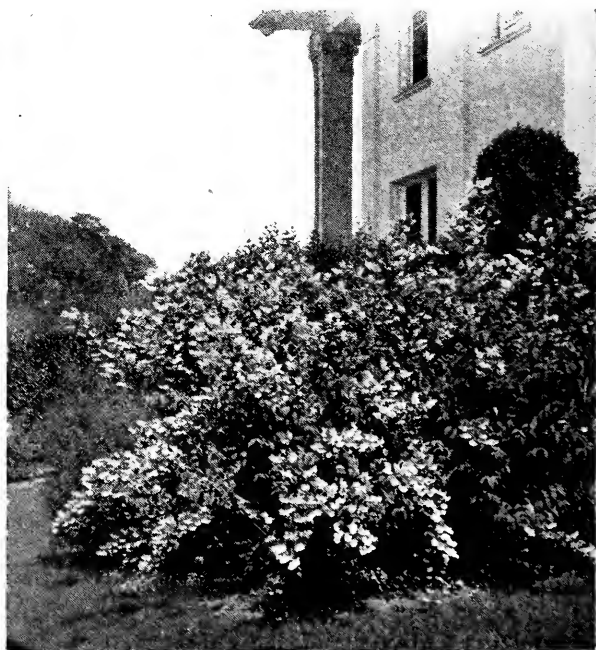
ELAEAGNUS, UMBELLATUS. This is rather a sprawly and ungainly shrub. It is one thing you can try at the seashore. Flowers small, yellowish white, and slightly fragrant. A few of these in your shrubbery, as well as other berry bearing species, will make you a friend of the birds.



RED TWIGGED DOGWOOD. Our plants represent good value. When considering the cost of a plant, it is fully as important to note the spread as the height. Usually shrubs are grown close together and become tall and thin. We make it a point to provide against this, and still make little if any distinction in price.



WHITE FRINGE. This is a rare and unusual species. It makes a sturdy thick-trunked small tree, 12 feet high. It is one of the really good things not sufficiently appreciated. Let it rise out of your shrubbery if you want to have something fascinating, or give it an evergreen background to intensify the delicate and graceful flowers.



DEUTZIA. For making up a bulk of tall shrubs, the Deutzias rank with Viburnum, Cornus, Mock Orange, Weigela and Lilac. They are quick to grow, and should be used for forming tall screens. Their ultimate height is about eight feet. They do not reach their highest beauty in very dry soil. You should not attempt to use the large growing species at the base of the house as the area is limited.

BARBERRY, Japanese—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-12 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings.. (\$10 per M)	5000	\$ 02	\$ 15	\$ 1 00
1 ft. high.....	7000	20	1 50	12 00
1½ ft. high.....	500	25	2 00	18 00
2 ft. high.....	1500	30	2 25	20 00

Barberry, Common. *B. vulgaris*.

This is similar to the foregoing except that it grows much taller. It makes a dense bush six feet high and the branches are inclined to droop giving it a very graceful appearance. The berries are one of its important features.

1-1½ ft. high.....	500	15	1 25	10 00
2 ft. high.....	200	20	1 80	15 00
3-4 ft. high.....	100	30	2 50	20 00

Barberry, Purple. *B. vulgaris*, var., *purpurea*.

2-3 ft. high.....	50	25	2 00
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Bayberry, (Wax Myrtle). *Myrica cerifera*.

Have you ever seen the wild growth of Bayberry and Red Cedar? They make the most beautiful landscape compositions on Long Island hills and sea-shore. Bayberry is not abundant in nurseries, and this low-priced stock gives you the opportunity to cover a dry hill and save a large expense in trying to grow grass.

For a drought resister, try these small plants. They will cover a sandy bank far more beautifully than grass or other shrubs which look unhappy in dry weather. The pearly gray berries are beautiful in winter.

4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$40 per M)	2000	.....	60	5 00
4-12 in. high, transp.....	600	20	1 50	12 00
1 ft. high.....	300	30	2 50	20 00

Beach Plum. *Prunus maritima*.

This grows native on the sand dunes, even on the ocean-side. If you have such an exposure and have failed with other plants, try this, planting two feet apart.

6-10 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings.....	2500	15	1 25	10 00
1-1½ ft. high.....	400	20	1 50	12 50
2-2½ ft. high.....	200	30	2 50	20 00

Black Alder. *Ilex verticillata*.

You may have seen bushes in low moist places along the highway or railroad appearing during the fall and winter almost as if aflame, so thickly are the black twigs set with holly-like berries, to which family it belongs. There is little danger of having too many berry bearing shrubs in your compositions. Black Alder is worthy of a large representation.

1-2 ft. high.....	400	15	1 25	10 00
2-3 ft. high.....	300	30	2 50	20 00

Button Bush. *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

In moist situations, it may be areas inundated occasionally in April, you will find the Button Bush a round mass of shining foliage five feet high. The flowers are white balls, an inch or more in diameter appearing in July. Considering its blooming period and bright foliage, those interested in shrubs and their utility can hardly overlook it.

2 ft. high.....	700	15	1 25	10 00
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Catalpa Bungei. Bush Form. Sheared Domes. (See page 7).

4-6 ft. high.....	50	50	4 00
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Corchorus Japonica, syn., *Kerria Japonica*, *flore pleno*.

An old-fashioned shrub with yellow globular flowers and green bark.

1½ ft. high.....	30	30	2 50
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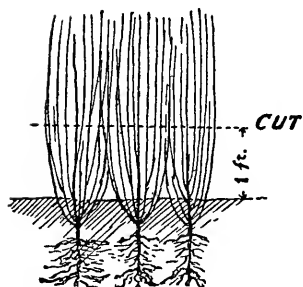
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Ilex Verticillata or Black Alder. A plant of the Holly family, very conspicuous in autumn and winter.

The Deutzias

Deutzia Crenata, *flore pleno*.

The double white flowers tinged with pink appear in June. It will make a bush six to twelve feet high.

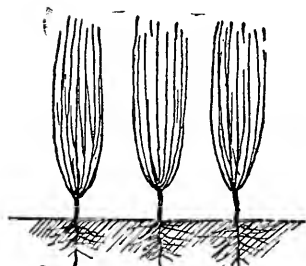


RIGHT

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The right way to plant Privet hedge is to dig a trench at least a foot deep and plant six inches deeper than before, covering the lower branches. This makes the hedge thick at the bottom. You can dig in manure at the bottom of the trench.

When planted the hedge should be cut off at six inches to two feet above the ground. The lower, the better, because you will then get it thick at the bottom, and the hedge will be just as high by August.



WRONG

The wrong way of planting. Plants set the same height as before, leaving a three cornered opening between each plant. To prevent this, some recommend planting a double row, zig-zag, six inches apart, making two plants per foot. This double investment is unnecessary.

DEUTZIA CRENATA — Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	300	\$ 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
3 ft. high.....	500	20	1 80	15 00

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

2 ft. high.....	350	15	1 20	10 00
3 ft. high.....	250	20	1 80	15 00
4 ft. high.....	50	25	2 00	.....

Deutzia, Gracilis.

We will call this a little gem because when in flower it is a mass of pure white. It is a dwarf variety growing two feet high and should be kept in the foreground of shrubby plantings.

1-1½ ft. high.....	100	25	2 00	18 00
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Deutzia, Lemoine.

Larger in growth than the Deutzia gracilis.

1 ft. high.....	60	25	2 00
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The Dogwoods

(See also page 7).

Dogwood, Red-Twigged. *Cornus alba*, var., *Siberica*.

You will recognize this by its carmine bark in winter. The contrast is severe but still harmonious. The foliage is always healthy and the pearly berries in September are a pleasing adjunct. This will make a bush six feet high and six feet wide, so quickly that extensive groups can be made with the smaller sizes.

2 ft. high.....	250	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	200	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	30	35	3 00	.....

Dogwood Red-Twigged. *C. sanguinea*.

Same as the above excepting that the bark is darker red.

2-3 ft. high.....	250	25	2 00	18 00
4-5 ft. high.....	100	40	3 50	30 00

Dogwood, Yellow-Twigged. *C. stolonifera*, var., *lutea*.

As the foregoing are conspicuous for their red bark, this is conspicuous for its yellow bark. It will form a broad bush about four feet high.

1½ ft. high.....	30	20	1 80
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Dogwood, Panicked. *C. paniculata*, syn., *candidissima*.

2-3 ft. high.....	50	25	2 00
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Dogwood, Cornelian Cherry. *C. mas*, syn., *C. mascula*.

Probably this is the first conspicuous flowering tree or bush in spring. It has a profusion of small yellow flowers giving a general effect similar to Forsythia. In September it produces berries almost as large as an Oxheart Cherry.

Try a few and be the first to introduce a beautiful shrub to your neighborhood. It will form a round bush ten feet high.

1 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00
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Dogwood. *C. officinalis*.

Similar to above, but about a week earlier.

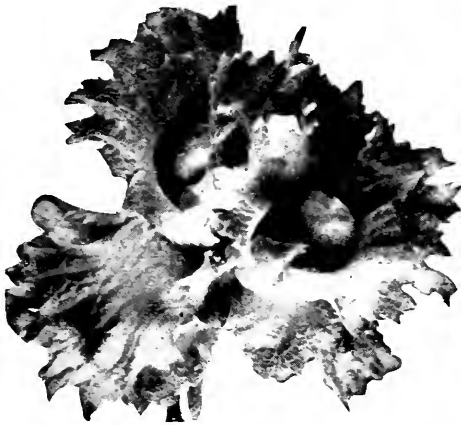
1 ft. high.....	150	25	2 00
2 ft. high.....	50	50	4 50	.....

Elder, Common. *Sambucus Canadensis*.

A vigorous shrub about six feet high, common along the fence rows in both damp and moderately dry ground. It has umbels of flowers eight inches wide in June and black berries in August. It has no objectionable features except that it is common. It should be used for its own beauty as well as the economy of planting large areas at low cost. You can dig up wild ones and every piece of root will grow. It ranks high as a shrub to attract the birds.

3-4 ft. high.....	100	50	4 00	30 00
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(Continued on page 67)



AMERICAN HAZELNUT. These bear when only one and a half feet high.



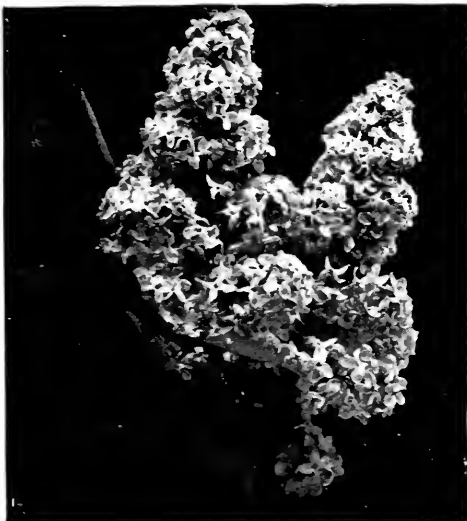
The first conspicuous berries are those of the Upright Honeysuckle which thickly cover the plant in July and August. The birds feast on them. They are like currants thickly clustered along the branches. If you wish to plant groups of berry-bearing shrubs to attract the birds write us and we will advise you what will fit your conditions.



Row of *Hydrangea paniculata tardiva* in our nursery.



EXOCHORDA. Amelanchier, Spirea Van Houttei and Spirea Thunbergi are just as showy, all preceding the Exochorda, starting about the middle of April.



COMMON LILAC. A few plants will fill the dooryard with their peculiar fragrance. When lilacs are starved they keep bravely on in spite of neglect and reward you with fragrant blooms and a short growth. Do not count on them to quickly make shrubs seven feet high for screens.



STUARTIA. If you appreciate the rare and beautiful, you will arrange to have some of these to peep out from your shrubbery with their exquisite bloom. They are all the more acceptable, coming as they do in midsummer.



Shrubbery boundary with *Spiraea Van Houttei* in the foreground. High billowy masses of white are always illuminating and decidedly so with a background of evergreens or tall trees. There is this *Spiraea* and the *Snowballs* in May; *Syringa* and *Deutzia* in June; *Sweet Pepper* and *Button bush* in July; *Altheas* and *Hydrangea* in August and September. The season can be extended both ways if desired with herbaceous plants.



This looks like a nursery of Bay trees in Belgium, but it is at Westbury. The right principle with formal material is to train what is perfectly hardy. This is the *Ilex* Privet which we trained for six or eight years. It had been allowed to grow but three or four inches per year and very dense. These may be taken up even in full leaf and planted in tubs. Pin oaks in background.



HEDGE OF PROSTRATE OR REGEL'S PRIVET, showing its arching and drooping branches which always cover the base. This is the important point contributing to the beauty or ugliness of a shrub. Try a few thousand of these seedlings at \$3 a thousand. You will have a hedge more beautiful than the commonplace California Privet.

Elder, Red-Berried. *S. racemosus.*

A variety from the north with showy clusters of orange-red berries in June and July.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft. high	50	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Elæagnus Umbellata. (Silver Thorn).

A large shrub eventually growing ten feet high, qualifying where a planting of such height is required and particularly if the soil is dry and sandy. In the late fall when a majority of the leaves have fallen, the bushes appear from a distance as if in bloom, due to the silvery sheen on the underside of the foliage. From November to midwinter there is a store of sweet, pulpy berries and the temptation to break off a twig can hardly be resisted.

2-3 ft. high	125	30	2 50	20 00
4 ft. high	25	45	4 00

Elæagnus Longipes.

2-3 ft. high	40	35	3 00
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Euonymus — The Burning Bushes

Euonymus Atropurpurea. (Burning Bush).

A small tree with brilliant red seed capsules and orange seeds hanging out on a slender thread.

2½ ft. high	30	40	3 00
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Euonymus alatus. (Corkbark Euonymus).

A shrub which will become very popular as it becomes more widely known. It grows up with a single stem like a miniature tree. In early September it is one of the earliest and one of the most brilliant plants in the landscape. The bark has deep ridges of cork like the Liquidambar.

1-1½ ft. high	200	50	4 50	.....
2-3 ft. high, bushy	50	1 50	12 50	.....

Exochorda Grandiflora. (Pearl Bush).

This belongs to the Spirea family and is just as showy. The bush is covered in May, with white flowers. It is advisable to locate it back of plants of the Barberry type as it is inclined to be thin at the base.

2 ft. high	150	40	3 50	30 00
3 ft. high	75	50	4 00	.....
4 ft. high	160	60	5 00	.....

The Forsythias

Golden Bells

Forsythia Fortunei. (Golden Bell).

This is always admired for its mass of yellow in early spring. Aside from its flowering tendencies, we desire to remind our customers of its healthy foliage, strong and graceful growth, and its ability to thrive in shady locations.

2 ft. high	300	15	1 20	10 00
3 ft. high	500	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high	50	40	3 00	.....

Forsythia Suspensa. (Golden Bell).

Similar to the last, but more weeping in habit. Its long, threadlike branches hang down several feet or trail along the ground and take root. It is, therefore, valuable at the edge of shrubberies or on steep banks.

2 ft. high	350	15	1 20	10 00
3-4 ft. high	250	25	2 00	18 00

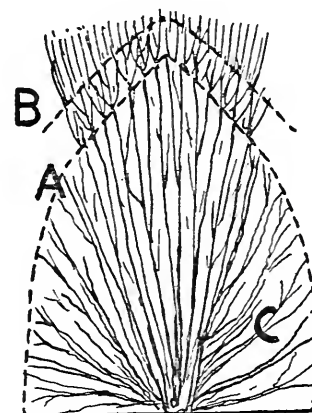
Forsythia Viridissima.

An upright sturdy shrub with dark, glossy foliage like the California Privet. Like the other Golden Bells, it will bloom in a few days if brought in the house in winter.

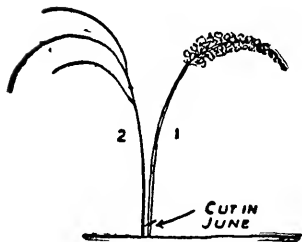


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Red-berried Elder. Perhaps in the Adirondacks or similar regions you have seen brilliant scarlet berries in July. It is the Red-berried Elder, *Sambucus racemosus*.



If your hedge has been trimmed flat on the top as shown, under shrub pruning, page 68, you can correct it by cutting in the sides (A) during the winter. The following May or June, cut the top again (B). This checks the growth there, because it takes two weeks for the buds to form. The sap is pushing rapidly and as it can not make new growth at the top, it makes vigorous growth at the bottom (C).



If you neglected to prune in June, the new shoots(5)from the base are less vigorous, sharing the vitality of the plant with the side shoots (4) from the old flowering branch, and the bush is not as arching and graceful.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA—Continued				
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	400	\$ 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
3 ft. high.....	400	25	2 00	18 00
4-5 ft. high.....	100	40	3 50	25 00

The Fringe Trees

Fringe White. *Chionanthus Virginica*.

Sometimes the most showy and serviceable species are vetoed as they become commonplace. There is a fascination for the unusual. White Fringe is still rare enough to excite rapture as it is encountered, and is quite apt to appear in every planting that is wrought with deliberation. Large, glossy, dark green leaves decorated, as it were, with flowers like shredded tissue, the first of June.

1-1½ ft. high.....	200	25	2 00	18 00
2 ft. high.....	100	40	3 50	25 00
3 ft. high.....	50	75	6 00	50 00

Fringe, Purple. *Rhus Cotinus*. (Smoke Tree.)

An old fashioned shrub differing from all others. It has clusters of down, the object of which is to help blow the seeds about. These look like puffs of smoke and give it its name of Smoke Tree. It is showy from June to August.

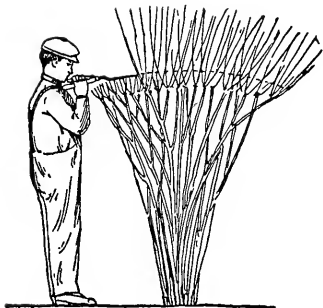
1-2 ft. high.....	80	25	2 00	18 00
2-3 ft. high.	80	30	2 50	.....

Hazelnut, American.*Corylus Americana*.

Grows native in sterile portions of Long Island because it is able to withstand the dry conditions. It seldom fails to produce a good crop of tasty nuts. You can use it in a border of shrubs or as a cover to help plantations of Oak and Pine. It holds leafmold and keeps the ground more moist.Plant the small size two feet apart.

Many have the ambition to start nut culture. With this they can get nuts the first year. Any one has the opportunity to improve the size of the nuts by careful and persistent selection. The English Hazelnut is frequently attacked by a severe fungus disease.

1-2 ft. high.....	1500	15	1 25	12 00
2-3 ft. high, 1½ ft. spr.....	450	25	2 00	15 00



Trimming Shrubs to balloon shapes. The wrong way to trim flowering shrubs. Destroys 90 per cent. of the flowers. If your shrubs have been trimmed this way for many years you hesitate to correct the mistake. There are two ways to get back to the right method: First, cut the shrub to the ground. You lose the blossoms for that year. This is not serious if you do it on part only. You then get vigorous graceful arching branches.

The Bush Honeysuckles

(For vines see page 94)

Honeysuckle, Upright. *Lonicera Tatarica*.

We could not mention a more sturdy grower than the bush Honeysuckle. It grows eight feet high. It is acceptable for its cream and pink flowers in May and also for its red transparent berries in July, and will qualify for the taller portions of your shrubbery. One of the first shrubs to leaf out in spring, being bright green the last week in April at least a week and a half in advance of most others.

1 ft. high.....	250	20	1 80	15 00
2 ft. high.....	150	25	2 00	18 00
3 ft. high.....	30	30	2 50	....

Honeysuckle, Fragrant. *L. fragrantissima*.

In December and January this shrub is often in bloom. Its spicy fragrance adds attraction to the cream colored flowers. It has another interesting winter quality, holding its bright green foliage until Christmas.

1 ft. high.....	400	20	1 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	45	25	2 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	25	1 00	7 50	.....

Honeysuckle, Fly. *L. gracilipes*, syn., *Phylomelae*.

The little pink pendant flowers are very pretty late in April. It comes out in foliage at the same time, being two weeks in advance of most other shrubs.

3 ft. high.....	100	35	3 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	100	50	4 50	35 00

Honeysuckle, Morrow's. *Lonicera Morrowii*.

Extensively used in large shrub plantations because of its wide spreading habit, keeping full at the base. It has cream colored flowers in June.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	350	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 ft. high.....	50	35	3 00	.....

Honeysuckle Manchurian. *L. Ruprechtiana*.

2-3 ft. high.....	50	35	3 00	.....
4-5 ft. high.....	50	50	4 50	.....

Horse-Chestnut Dwarf. *Æsculus parviflora*, syn., *Æ. Pavia macrostachya*.
(See page 13.)

A rare and beautiful shrub, blooming the middle of July when there are but few shrubs in bloom. It is slow to start, but worth waiting for. The foliage is always healthy.

1-1½ ft. high.....	75	50	4 50	.....
1½-2½ ft. high.....	20	75	6 00	.....

The Hydrangeas

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

This is the most common variety with white flowers in panicles ten inches long and eight inches wide, blooming in August. It is not the Hydrangea grown in tubs or in the open ground near the seashore, which has pink or blue flowers in broad flat clusters. The latter is Hydrangea Otaska and it may be obtained of florists.

2 ft. high.....	100	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	300	30	2 50	20 00

Hydrangea Paniculata, var., *tardiva*. Late Flowering Type.

Wild form of the above with smaller and more open flower heads. It is a graceful shrub that should be extensively planted with other shrubs to lighten up the comparatively dull season of August and September. By cutting back the bushes in May, they will bloom in September rather than August.

4-5 ft. high.....	15	50	4 00
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Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis, syn. *Grandiflora Alba*. (Hills of Snow.)

A low shrub with large white flowers like Snowballs in midsummer.

2 ft. high.....	50	50	4 50
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Hypericum densiflorum.

This is a shrubby St. John's Wort, growing about three feet high with little yellow stars all summer.

2-3 ft. high.....	30	40	3 50
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Indian Currant. (Coral Berry.) *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*.

This forms a low growing plant three feet high which could be planted in front of other shrubbery to advantage or planted in any location where a high growth is not essential. The branches are long and wiry and when laden with coral berries in the fall become pendulous and graceful.

2-2½ ft. high.....	150	15	1 25	10 00
3 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00	18 00

Jasminum nudiflora.

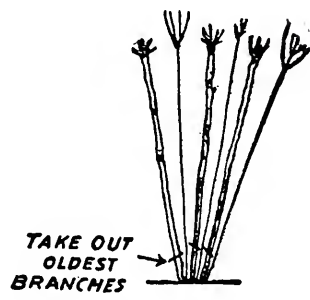
Plant on the south side of the house and get delightfully scented yellow flowers during warm days in midwinter.

2½-3 ft. high.....	30	50	4 50
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Laburnum Vulgare. (Golden Chain.)

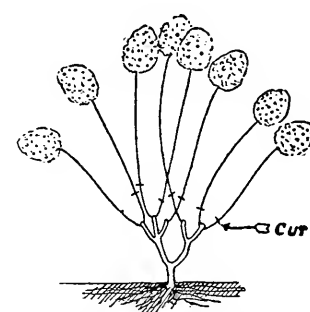
A tall shrub with long clusters of yellow flowers like a Wisteria.

3-4 ft. high.....	10	50	4 00
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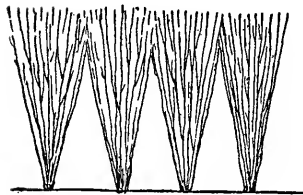


The next way is to cut out the oldest and largest branches at the ground and every year continue the process. This allows vigorous new branches to come up from the base.

This method keeps the shrubs from getting too high or too wide, the object many have in trimming to the balloon shape.

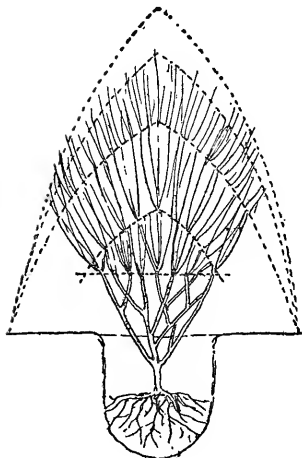


Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Pruning is on the same principle as the grape. Cut back each branch to spurs with two or three buds, then there are only a few vigorous shoots and these have large clusters of flowers, otherwise the flowers are small and insignificant. If you wish a taller shrub it can be allowed to grow up taller, but the same method of cutting should be followed. The Hydrangea is an especially thirsty plant and will thank you to have the hose turned on three or four times in July and August.



Hedges are open at the bottom because the plants were not set deep enough, and were left three feet high and kept sheared flat at the top.

The hedge will be thin if robbed by trees or if the ground is poor and allowed to become hard and dry, with grass and weeds between. Fork up the ground three inches deep and three feet wide once a month. Don't scrape the weeds off leaving the ground hard and dry. Add four inches of manure once or twice a year.



Privet hedge.— You can plant the Privet hedge in April or May and cut it as shown at the first line. In June you can cut it to the second line. In July you can cut it to the third line, and in the fall you can even it up according to the fourth line so that the hedge will look well for the winter and is ready to make an even start the second spring.

The Lilacs

Lilac, Common. *Syringa vulgaris*.

One of the oldest and most popular varieties of shrubs. Do not count on the Lilac where you wish an immediate tall screen for it is of moderate growth.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....(\$110 per M)	1200	\$ 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 ft. high.....	250	30	2 25	20 00
3 ft. high.....	500	40	3 00	25 00
4 ft. high.....	100	60	5 00	45 00

Lilac, White. *S. vulgaris*, var., *alba*.

1 ft. high.....	365	20	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.....	400	30	2 25	20 00
3 ft. high.....	300	40	3 00	25 00
4 ft. high.....	100	60	5 00	45 00

Lilac, Persian. *S. Persica*.

This blooms earlier than the common lilac. The flowers are pale lilac and bend the slender branches in most graceful curves. Establish a group of these where they can be in contrast with white flowering shrubs as Spirea.

2 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00
3 ft. high.....	150	40	3 00

Lilac, Hungarian. *S. Josikea*.

1 ft. high.....	100	30	2 50	20 00
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Lilac, Himalayan. *S. villosa*.

1 ft. high.....	35	30	2 50
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Lilac, Japanese Tree. *S. Japonica*.

6-8 ft.....	15	1 00	8 50
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Lilac. *S. vulgaris*. Named varieties as follows:

Single		Double		
25	Bleantre (Blue)	25	Belle de Nancy (Bright Red)	
25	Charles X (Red-purple)	20	Condorset (Blue)	
50	Frau Dammann (White)	40	Emile Liebig (Pale Blue)	
50	Geant des Batailles (Blue-lilac)	30	Louis Henry (Blue)	
70	Ludwig Spaeth (Dark blue)	75	Madame Lemoine (White)	
200	Marie Legraye (White)	80	President Grevy (Blue)	
100	President Massart (Heliotrope)	20	Virginite (Pink)	
1 ft. high.....	230	25	2 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	200	40	3 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	175	75	6 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	150	1 25	10 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	40	1 75	15 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	15	2 00	17 50	.....

The Japanese Maples

Maple, Japanese. *Acer palmatum*.

This variety has brilliant autumn foliage and during the summer has light green foliage. It makes a shrub 8 feet high.

3-4 ft. high.....	130	1 00	9 00	.....
5-6 ft. high.....	110	1 50	12 50	.....

Maple, Japanese Blood-leaved. *A. palmatum*, var., *atropurpureum*.

This is what is usually known as Japanese Maple. It is a dark red mass of foliage throughout the summer being the most brilliant, however, in May. Other red foliage trees are: Purple Beech and Schwedler's Purple Norway Maple, the latter most quickly making a large shade tree.

2 ft. high.....	50	1 75	15 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	40	5 00	45 00	.....

Maple, Japanese. Cut-leaved Purple. *A. palmatum*, var., *dissectum*, *ornatum*, syn., *dissectum atropurpureum*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	45	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$.....
2 ft. high.....	50	2 50	20 00	.....

Maple, Japanese. Cut-leaved Green. *A. palmatum*, var., *dissectum*.

A dainty little gem with fine cut, fern-like foliage. The branches spread out and curve downward making a little plant about three feet high and five feet broad, so small in its growth that it is suitable for planting in a flower garden or at the edge of shrubbery that will not overcrowd it.

1 ft. high.....	35	2 00	15 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	40	3 00	27 50	.....

Maple, Tartarian. *A. ginnala*, syn., *A. Tartaricum*, var., *Ginnala*.

A vigorous shrub twelve feet high that is one of the half dozen brilliant red plants in early September.

2 ft. high.....	160	40	3 50	.....
3-4 ft. high.....	70	60	5 00	.....

New Jersey Tea. *Ceanothus Americanus*.

A shrub 2 feet high with small white flowers in July. It is native on dry ground on Long Island, and should be a useful cover plant.

1-1½ ft. high.....	100	35	3 00
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Photinia Villosa.

It grows twelve feet high, with bright red berries in the autumn and can be extensively planted in shrubbery. You will be glad to introduce this shrub to your friends and the birds.

6-12 in. high, 3 yrs.....	500	25	2 00	18 00
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The Privets

Privet, California. *Ligustrum ovalifolium*.

The kind ordinarily used for hedges. Dig the trench one foot deep with loose rich earth in the bottom. Cut the plant back to four or five inches from the ground.

1 ft. high.....(\$25 per M)	5000	05	40	3 50
2 ft. high.....(\$40 per M)	5000	06	50	4 50
3 ft. high.....(\$55 per M)	5000	08	70	6 00
3½-4½ ft. high, heavy.....	2000	10	90	8 00

Privet Arches, California.

Foliage within 2 ft. of centre with double iron frame.

Appropriate as a garden entrance or to shade a walk on the side of a garden.

7 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	50	15 00	130 00
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Privet, Dome Shape, California.

The glossy, waxy foliage makes them especially effective for formal planting. They are so broad at the base that you can let them grow up as big shrubs in general planting.

1½-2½ ft. high.....	400	1 00	7 50
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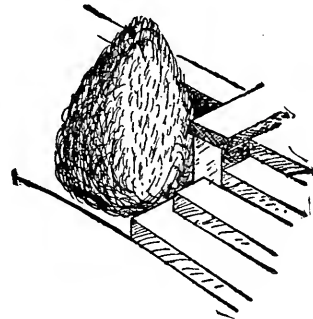
Privet, Ibota. *L. Ibota*.

In New England and westward, where the California Privet frequently winter-kills, this is the best Privet. It differs but slightly from the California Privet. The leaves are not quite as wide, and not as glossy. The California Privet occasionally winterkills on Long Island, especially where it is growing rapidly, and does not ripen up for a severe winter like 1903-04 and 1911-12. The California Privet is less subject to winterkilling near the ocean.

6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp..... (\$30 per M)	5500	06	50	4 00
1-1½ ft. high..... (\$60 per M)	5900	10	90	8 00

Privet, Ibota, Standard or Bay Tree Form.

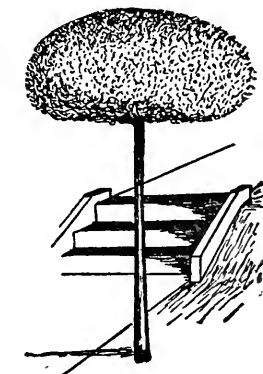
There are heavy losses importing from Europe trained plants which are not permanently hardy here. We have been working for eight years to get up this stock and it is now ready to give you good value for a moderate price. The heads



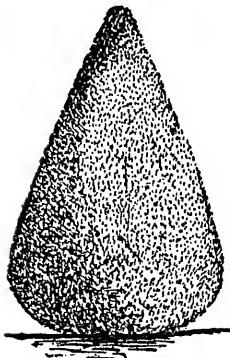
Dome Privet.—These can be used in place of old boxwood, which is not always available. The effect is nearly the same, even if not quite so dignified.



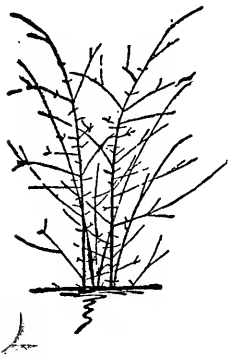
Privet Arch.—It is pleasing to have them at intervals to walk under as you ramble about the garden.



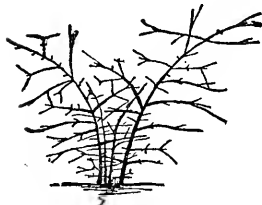
Standard Ibota Privet—Pruning twice a year keeps these in good condition. They are better, architecturally, than the Catalpa Bungei because the leaves are smaller.



Pyramidal Ibota Privet.
— Carry this in imagination to your garden and see how much better it would look, with these to mark the outlines.



Regal's Ibota Privet as grown from seed, showing the tendency to revert back to the upright habit of its parent. This will make a cheap filler in shrubbery plantation, growing eight feet high. Small bunches of black berries adhere all winter.



Regal's Ibota Privet as grown from cuttings, showing its prostrate habit. It can be used at the base of tall shrubbery, massed at the foundation or as a bank covering.

PRIVET, IBOTA—Continued

are trained flat at the bottom like the Bay Trees for which they should be substituted.

Appropriate in formal gardens, on the terrace, or to mark the corners of the paths, being perfectly hardy and easily kept in symmetrical form. They are one of the best plants for this purpose. We believe ours is the only stock of its kind.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 ft. high.....	50	\$10 00	\$ 80 00	\$.....
6 ft. high.....	50	12 00	110 00	.....

Privet, Pyramidal Ibota.

These have been sheared for the past five years until they are dense cones about 4 feet wide.

The eye is always attracted to plants that show human handiwork and skill. These give as mature and substantial results as the plants in old formal gardens that have been trained for many years. They are on a scale proportionate to large houses and grounds, while many imported plants are too narrow to look substantial.

These can be used to mark the sides of a formal garden, decorate a terrace, form high posts at the end of a hedge or mark a path.

4 ft. high.....	15	3 00	25 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	80	6 00	45 00	.....
6 ft. high.....	35	7 00	55 00	.....

Privet, Dome Shape Ibota.

Big round plants are always appropriate at the base of a building or wall, and few can give more effect for the cost than these Privet.

These can be taken up with a ball of earth and will look almost as well as old dwarf Boxwood.

2 ft. high.....	50	2 00	15 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	20	4 00	35 00	.....

Privet, Prostrate or Regels. From seed. *Ligustrum Ibota*, var., *Regelianum*.

Grown from seed. We offer an unusual bargain in these. They are just as valuable as the variety grown from cuttings offered below, the only difference being that the side branches arch upward instead of spreading horizontally. They will make an extensive shrub plantation at low cost. As a hedge, from New York northward, they are perfectly hardy where the California Privet occasionally winterkills. They are not as good as the California for resisting salt spray. The one year seedlings can be planted in private nursery. The two year seedlings and two year transplanted are strong enough for permanent planting and they will grow rapidly. They avoid one heavy expense with the California Privet, which needs trimming twice a year to keep it thick at the base and within bounds. The Prostrate Privet keeps full at the base and can be trimmed once a year or not at all. The shining black berries are an attractive feature in winter.

2-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings. . . (\$3 per M)	20000	01	05	40
12 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings. . . (\$15 per M)	9000	05	40	3 00
1-1½ ft. high, 2 yr. transp. . . (\$30 per M)	10000	10	80	5 00

Privet, Prostrate or Regels. From cuttings. *L. Ibota*, var., *Regelianum*.

A shrub with the habit of Thunberg's Barberry. The lower branches arch downward and always cover the base which with other shrubs, sometimes has a bare and ugly appearance.

1 ft. high.....	1000	15	1 25	10 00
1½ ft. high.....	800	18	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.....	1000	20	1 60	15 00

Orange Hardy. *Citrus trifoliata*.

A true orange very decorative with its golden fruit in September. Especially attractive with a background of evergreens. It occasionally winterkills, but that should not veto its use. The twigs are bright green and very thorny.

2 ft. high.....	100	75	5 00
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Quince, Chinese.

A tall shrub with large shell pink flowers the middle of May. The fruit is larger and smoother than the cultivated Quince.

2 yr.....	300	10	75	6 00
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Quince, Japanese. *Cydonia Japonica*, syn., *Pyrus Japonica*.

An old time favorite with brilliant red flowers the first of May. When the San José scale first appeared, this suffered severely and we discontinued cultivating it. Now that the balance of nature is being restored by the lady bird beetle, they can be safely planted.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	25	\$ 35	\$.....	\$.....

Rhodotypos Kerrioides. (Japanese Raspberry.)

We recommend this as one of the desirable medium growing shrubs valuable for planting in front of taller varieties like Deutzia, Weigelia, etc. The foliage is light green and white single flowers in May make it one of the conspicuous shrubs in its period. Black, shiny seeds adhere all winter.

3 ft. high.....	30	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high.....	50	40	3 00	25 00

Shadbush. *Amelanchier Canadensis*.

A shrub or little tree growing along the shore and among the Pitch Pines, with white flowers earlier than the Apples and Cherries to which it is related. There is an abundant crop of sweet huckleberry-like fruits in June, very attractive to the birds. A mass of white in May.

2-3 ft. high.....	100	40	3 00	25 00
4 ft. high.....	100	60	5 00	45 00

Smoke Tree — see page 68.

Snowball — see *viburnum*.

Snowberry. *Symphoricarpos racemosus*.

Generally used as an under shrub between other shrubs, making a thicket to cover bare ground.

Small growing shrubs laden with white waxy berries in September.

2 ft. high.....	50	25	2 00
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Siberian Pea Tree. *Caragana arborescens*.

We have an unusual stock of these, like miniature Oak trees that give a mature effect.

A sturdy little tree, smaller than the Dogwood, with yellow pea-shaped blossoms in May.

4-5 ft. high.....	75	75	6 00
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Spice Bush, *Benzoin odoriferum*.

1-1½ ft. high.....	75	25	2 00
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The Spireas

Spirea Arguta.

2-3 ft. high.....	150	30	2 50	20 00
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Spirea Bumalda, var., *Anthony Waterer*.

Grows 3 feet high. Excellent for massing and at the edge of shrubbery borders or as a relief to foundations. The carmine flowers appear early in July and at intervals during the season. If the brown seed pods are cut off, it will continue blooming all summer.

1-2 ft. high.....	75	20	1 80	.....
3 ft. high.....	75	30	2 50	.....

Spirea Callosa alba.

A low plant with flat clusters of white flowers similar to the Anthony Waterer.

6-12 in. high.....	150	15	1 25	10 00
18-24 in. high.....	100	25	2 00	18 00

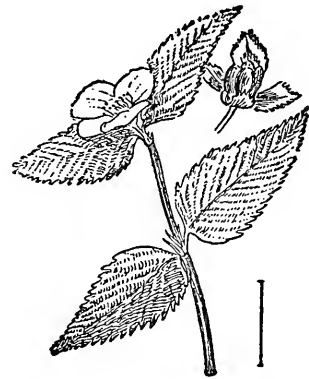
Spirea Opulifolia. (Ninebark.)

The biggest and cheapest shrub suitable for tall screens, but rather too coarse for planting near the house. It has white flowers in May and seed capsules in July.

3-4 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00	15 00
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Iboeta Privet showing the upright character.



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Rhodotypos Kerrioides or White Keria.—A shrub similar to the Syringa in habit and flower. It has scattering blossoms throughout the summer.



Copyright American Book Co.

Spirea Opulifolia or Ninebark.



Copyright American Book Co.

Bridal Wreath Spirea,
Spiraea Prunifolia.
Old-fashioned Bridal
Wreath with flowers like
little double roses.



Copyright American Book Co.

Stuartia.—A camellia-
like flower as rare and
choice as an orchid, pure
white, satiny petals.



Copyright American Book Co.

Rhus Copalina or
Shining Sumach.
Easily recognized by the
leaf-like extensions to the
midrib.

Spirea. *S. prunifolia*, var., *flore pleno*. (Bridal Wreath.)

An old fashioned shrub with straight, upright twigs covered with little double white roses early in May. It is not as good in foliage or graceful in habit as the Spirea Van Houtte which is to be recommended in place of it for general landscape planting.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	150	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$.....
2 ft. high.....	150	25	2 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	100	35	3 00	.....

Spirea Rotundifolia.

Similar to Van Houttei, but one week later.

1-1½ ft. high.....	160	20	1 80	15 00
2-3 ft. high.....	40	35	3 00	.....

Spirea Thunberg's. *Spirea Thunbergii*.

The fluffy, lace-like foliage is a distinct note in the landscape. The autumn colors of orange and red and its fine texture make it useful for interior decoration.

Of dwarf habit, very graceful. Flowers appear before the leaves in the spring, distributed all over the plant, giving a solid display of white. Should be placed at the foot of taller plants. It makes an excellent shrub for banking at foundations.

1 ft. high.....	100	20	1 80	15 00
1½ ft. high.....	100	30	2 50	20 00

Spirea Van Houttei.

A shrub of high landscape value. During the middle of May, it is a mass of gracefully arching sprays of pure white flowers. During the summer its elm-like character and good foliage recommend it.

1-1½ ft. high.....	450	15	1 25	10 00
2 ft. high.....	1500	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	(300-400)	30	2 50	20 00

Stuartia Pentagyna.

A genus native in the eastern United States and eastern Asia, making a tall shrub or little tree fifteen feet high. During June and July it has pure white, satiny flowers that always arouse enthusiasm.

1-1½ ft. high.....	80	75	6 00
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Styrax Japonica. (Japanese Storax.)

Another little tree that you will be proud to possess. Has dark, privet-like leaves of layer upon layer of graceful horizontal branches. About the middle of May it will be covered with waxy white flowers like orange blossoms. They are delightfully fragrant.

1-2 ft. high, transp..	200	35	2 50	20 00
2-3 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	.....

The Sumachs

Sumach, Shining. *Rhus copalina*.

A native of dry ground. The shiny foliage is striking for its luxuriance. It has panicles of cream colored flowers in July followed by bunches of carmine seeds on the female plants. Copses along the roadside remain happy while other foliage wilts and discolors from drought. It is one of the best native shrubs for general massing.

1-2 ft. high.....	100	20	1 80	10 00
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Sumach, Smooth. *R. glabra*.

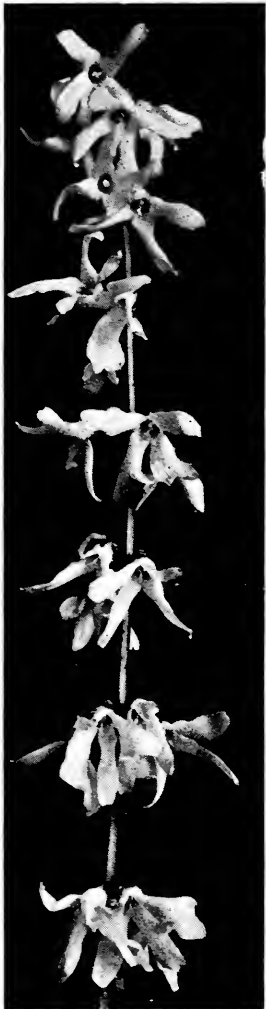
In collecting plants get both those with berries and those without.

A much larger growing and more open species than the foregoing. If you wish a natural landscape this can be used wholesale, with Birch, Pine, and Dogwood. The autumn foliage is delightfully brilliant. The bunches of red seeds are very ornamental all winter.

2 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00	12 00
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Sumach, Staghorn. *R. typhina*.

1-2 ft. high.....	50	30	2 50
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FORSYTHIA. In April the branches are covered with innumerable golden bells. Try them on a bank if you have one.



JAPANESE STYRAX. If you get tired of the commonplace shrubs, this will be of decided interest. A rare little tree growing fifteen feet high. The branches are beautifully laden with pendulous white stars early in June. It is likely to be the most admired tree on your premises.



JAPANESE PUSSY WILLOW. Photograph taken middle of January. Other winter bloomers are *Lonicera fragrantissima*, *Jasamine*, and *Japanese Witchhazel*.



SUMACH SEEDS. They appear like torches at the ends of the branches. You can easily collect them from the wild growth. Cut to the ground and they will grow three feet the first year. We will show you what is easy to collect and what is difficult.



VIBURNUM OPULUS BERRIES. The Viburnums are all good and this especially so. Whole plantations can be made up of the different varieties, and the composition would be unexcelled. The variety illustrated grows eight feet high, gives a dense rounded mass of foliage and burdened with clusters of bright red fruit like cranberries.



SHRUBBERY BORDER. You find the surf inspiring with its succession of billows. Similar effects can be produced by shrubbery selected and arranged so as to give billowy masses of foliage, advancing and receding as it were, in most enticing outlines. The conspicuous shrub in the foreground is *Spiraea Van Houttei*.



SCREEN PLANTING separating the service entrance from the lawn. The first row is an alternate planting of Thunberg's Barberry and Thunberg's Spirea. Lilac and Privet make up the taller planting in the rear. On the left, Pines and Hemlocks make an all-the-year-round screen, and also the best possible frame for the lawn. Screening the service end of the house is one of the important landscape problems of almost every house. Come to the nursery and we will show you half a dozen ways of solving it, cheaply with big shrubs; or immediately and all the year with big evergreens. We can give you economical results if you measure it by cubic yards of good foliage.

SWEET PEPPER BUSH or Clethra which perfumes the air in July. You can dig wild ones in full flower because of the felt-like roots.



WITCHHAZEL. The insert shows the shooting of the seeds. A branch brought in the house in November will commence in a few hours. The high quality of our stock will make them a good investment for your shrub planting.

The picture of the flower was taken in December when the plants were in full bloom.



SNOWBERRY, natural size. A shrub of about four feet, pretty during late summer and autumn. We can show you color photographs of various berries you can plant now.

Sumach, Fragrant. *R. aromatica*.

A trailing shrub about two feet high, native to dry ground and thin soil on the brink of cliffs.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	40	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$.....

Sweet Fern. *Myrica Asplenifolia*.

Grows two feet high. Thrives in dry sandy soil.

This can be readily collected; like most collected plants it should be cut back severely.

1-2 ft. high	100	25	2 00	15 00
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Sweet-Scented Shrub. *Calycanthus floridus*.

Its chocolate brown flowers have a perfume that lingers in the memory of those having but slight knowledge of the names of flowers.

1-1½ ft. high	400	20	1 80	15 00
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Sweet Pepper Bush. *Clethra alnifolia*.

A shrub growing about six feet high in peaty soil. Such soil is suitable for Rhododendrons and Laurel, because it is in an acid condition.

1-2 ft. high	75	20	1 50
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The Syringas

Syringa (Mock Orange). *Philadelphus coronarius*.

We are able to offer large old plants of this useful shrub for making a tall screen as around a service court.

You will make no mistake to use them by the dozen in extensive border planting. The plants we offer are of extra quality having been cut back to make them broad and bushy.

2-3 ft. high	450	20	1 80	15 00
4-5 ft. high	200	30	2 50	20 00
5-6 ft. high	135	50	4 50	.....

Syringa. *Philadelphus grandiflorus*.

2-3 ft. high	300	20	1 80	15 00
4-5 ft. high	350	35	3 00	.....
6 ft. high, heavy.....	100	75	6 00	.....

Tamarisk. *Tamarix Africana*.

It has minute pink flowers which add to the attractiveness of the plumey foliage.

Similar to Asparagus. Happy on the sand dunes. Plant thick.

1-3 ft. high, 1 yr. cuttings.....	300	10	90	8 00
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Citrus Trifoliata, Hardy Orange.

This is a true orange with globular fruits filled with seeds and a little sour pulp. It is very decorative, especially against the background of evergreens. These golden balls illuminate their surroundings during September, October, and November. On dry soil, it will make a green barked, thorny shrub, six feet high. On damp or rich soil it will grow later and winter-kill at the tips.

The Viburnums. Arrow-woods and Snowballs

Viburnum Acerifolium. (Maple-leaved Viburnum).

For shady locations. White flowers in June, black berries.

Native under the Dogwood and Chestnut trees and not happy out in the sun.

1-2 ft. high	250	20	1 80	15 00
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Viburnum Cassinoides. (Withe-rod).

A graceful, upright shrub with elliptical leaves. Has white flowers in June and purple berries in September.

3 ft. high.....	40	40	3 50	25 00
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Viburnum Dentatum. (Arrow-wood).

Big globular shrubs that can be used near the house for a tall screen. The foliage is always neat, and the shrub never gets scraggly. It has cream colored flowers in June and blue berries in September. Our plants are especially broad and bushy and have good roots. The large plants are growing in squares six feet apart and represent part of our plan to have big trees, big evergreens and big shrubs

VIBURNUM DENTATUM—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.....	900	\$ 25	\$ 2 00	\$15 00
3 ft. high.....	400	50	4 50	35 00
6 ft. specimens, 8 yrs. old.....	50	6 00	50 00	.....

Viburnum Dilatatum. (Japanese Bush Cranberry).

This is a rare species. Its valuable features consist of a profusion of cream flowers in June and bunches of scarlet berries from September through the winter. Our stock is broad and bushy.

1½-2 ft. high.....	140	75	6 00	.....
3-4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	100	1 50	12 50	.....
5-6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	30	3 00	25 00	.....

Viburnum Lentago. (Sheepberry, Nannyberry).

A tree-like shrub with sweet, black berries.

5-6 ft. high, specimens 8 yrs. old.....	35	4 50	40 00
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Viburnum Lantana. (Wayfaring Tree).

Red and black berries in August.

2-3 ft. high.....	25	30	2 50
4-5 ft. high.....	50	75	6 00	.....

Viburnum Molle, syn., *nepalense*.

Difficult to distinguish from dentatum except by larger, rougher leaves and later flowers.

1-2 ft. high.....	50	25	2 00	.....
3-4 ft. high.....	100	50	4 50	40 00

Viburnum Opulus. (High Bush Cranberry).

One of the most useful berry-bearing shrubs, the berries remaining all winter. This is the wild or single form. All are familiar with the old common Snowball which makes a shrub eight feet high.

1 ft. high.....	700	15	1 25	10 00
2 ft. high.....	250	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	175	25	2 00	18 00

Viburnum Opulus. var., *sterile*. (Common Snowball or Guelder Rose).

The old-fashioned common Snowball as essential as the Lilac and Syringa. The aphids curl the leaves of this, the European form, but not the American form. Insects can tell the difference where the botanist cannot.

1½ ft. high.....	65	15	1 25	12 00
2 ft. high.....	125	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	125	25	2 00	18 00

Viburnum Prunifolium. (Black Haw).

2-3 ft. high.....	50	40	3 00
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Viburnum Tomentosum. (Single Flowered Japanese Snowball).

2 ft. high.....	300	35	2 50	20 00
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Viburnum Tomentosum, var., *plicatum*. (Japanese Snowball).

One of the most valuable shrubs introduced from Japan. It is a big globular bush of dark, glossy, crenate foliage.

The white balls of flowers are thickly set along the branches, and are very conspicuous.

1 ft. high.....	500	20	1 80	15 00
2 ft. high.....	200	40	3 50	.....

The Weigelias**Weigelia Candida.** (White.)

A big, sturdy bush with yellowish-white flowers.

2 ft. high.....	100	25	2 00
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Weigelia, Eva Rathke. (Red.)

Not as tall as the other Weigelias, but much more brilliant in color. The flowers are crimson and so abundant as to cover the whole plant. One of the most showy flowers in June.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 ft. high.....	50	\$ 40	\$3 50	\$.....

Weigelia Florida Rosea.

Those wishing the greatest display of color should include this.
Big shrubs growing eight or ten feet high and equally broad. In June they are laden with large bells of white or various shades of pink or red.

3 ft. high.....	100	30	2 50	20 00
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Weigelia Van Houttei.

4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	25	40	3 50
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Willow, Japanese Pussy. *Salix multinervis*.

In zero weather this will shine out like pearls with the catkins which have opened on preceding warmer days. There are four plants which bloomed throughout the winter of 1912-13; Pussy Willow, *Lonicera Fragrantissima*, Jassamine, and *Hamamelis Japonica* or Japanese Witch Hazel. Plant a group of them and you may be surprised any week-end that you visit your country place to find them in bloom. Branches will bloom in a few days in the house.

This has been blooming all winter but usually comes out in February, a month ahead of the others. It is a trailing shrub five feet high suitable for planting in shrubbery or to hold the banks of a stream.

2 ft. high.....	100	30	2 50	15 00
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Witch Hazel. *Hamamelis Virginiana*.

The Pussy Willow is the first to bloom and this is the last, continuing sometimes until Christmas. The spicy yellow flowers commence to open in October. Then there is the ripening of seeds which shoot twenty feet.

2 ft. high.....	30	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.....	50	30	2 50	20 00

Broad Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

This class includes the Holly, Laurel, Boxwood, Rhododendron, all plants of high value in landscape planting.

Long Island is becoming an all the year around residence region, and if the residence is not occupied all the year, it is occupied during the early winter and early spring when most plantations are uninteresting. This is the reason we have made efforts to make available all types of evergreens that can be successfully grown on Long Island.

The climate of Long Island is more favorable to the growth of broad-leaved evergreens than the same latitude on the mainland, because of the ocean influence equalizing the temperature and making the air more humid. Several species abundant at the south, come north, along the coast. The Holly is found at Rock-away Beach, Fire Island, and Cape Cod.

Broad-leaved evergreens have been scarce in the nurseries and avoided by planters because so many tender varieties were offered, or because it was believed that special culture was needed. We have taken several years to work up a hardy stock and will gladly guide you to their simple requirements. Shade is acceptable to most of them because the foliage does not thaw out too suddenly each morning in February, thereby keeping brighter green. In summer, shade is welcome, but not an essential. Many people ask if they can plant Boxwood, Laurel, and Rhododendrons under the shade of old Maples and Lindens. We advise against it because they both have numerous, fibrous surface roots. Competition is too great and the Rhododendrons dry up. You are not likely to water them enough, even if you start out with that intention.



Azalea Hinodegiri.

Andromeda Floribunda. (See pages 5, 59.)

A little gem growing about a foot and a half high and two feet broad with bright green, hardy foliage. Smaller and more compact than the Laurel. The upright clusters of buds make it appear as if in bloom all winter. The flowers are like Lily-of-the-Valley and open in March. The foliage and flowers are perfectly hardy for it is a native of the high mountains of North Carolina. It needs the same soil conditions as Rhododendron and is acceptably used at the edge of Rhododendron beds and with dwarf evergreens at house foundations.

8-12 in. high, 6-10 in. spr.....	100	\$ 1 25	\$ 9 00	\$.....
1 ft. high, 10-15 in. spr.....	275	1 50	12 50	.....

Andromeda Japonica.

Taller than the last, with long hanging racemes, frequently opening before the last snows. The flower buds occasionally winterkill and it is well to wrap it for the winter.

1½-2 ft. high	90	1 00	9 00
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Azalea Amœna, var., Hinodegiri.

If you see a blaze of brilliant crimson in early May, it is probably this. It is a shrub about a foot and a half high with small evergreen foliage. It is nearly hardy, but a bit of protection is welcome.

10-12 in. high.....	225	1 50	10 00	.....
12-15 in. high.....	75	1 75	15 00	.....

Azalea Indica Alba, var., Leucanthemum, syn., Ledifolia Alba.

The most showy of its family, with big white flowers two inches wide, the last of May. The buds sometimes winterkill so protection is advisable. Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, is famous for having old plants of this variety.

1 ft. high.....	150	1 25	10 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	50	1 50	12 50	.....

Azalea Kæmpferi.

A rare, bright red species from Japan.

8-12 in. high.....	75	1 25	10 00
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Boxwood.

Boxwood will always be extensively used on Long Island. The climate is particularly favorable to it. Many plants a century old have been but little injured by the severest winters. Remember, Boxwood is a hungry and thirsty plant, and will thank you for a heavy coat of manure each year. If this is put on

BOXWOOD—Continued

in the fall it will keep out the frost, permit the sap to come up all winter and keep the bark at the base of the branches from winterkilling. If the foliage looks brown in summer from minute yellow lines, it is caused by the Red Spider, an almost invisible pest, parasitic on most plants. Shade and a stream from a hose under heavy pressure, discourages it.

Freshly imported Boxwood should have the balls of earth soaked before planting and should be freely watered during the summer. Dig down in the ball of earth and see that it is damp. Sometimes the black, peaty soil from Europe becomes so hard that the water does not soak into it.

Box, Tree. *Buxus sempervirens*. Bush Form.

Suitable for garden hedges, foundation planting on both the sunny and shady sides of a house, window boxes, and planting with groups of other evergreens. Our plants offered here have been grown in this nursery for one to five years and have big balls of roots in loamy soil. The moisture passes into this soil from your soil much better than it does into the peaty soil of freshly imported plants. They give very nearly the same effect as the dwarf Boxwood fifty years old seen about old farmhouses. Their beauty depends largely upon your meeting their requirements as to food and water.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8-12 in. high.....	1000	\$ 25	\$ 2 25	\$20 00
1 ft. high.....	1200	75	6 00	50 00
1½ ft. high.....	350	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 ft. high, 1½ ft. spr.....	200	2 50	20 00	160 00
2½ ft. high.....	75	5 00	45 00	.....
3-4 ft. high.....	40	7 00	60 00	.....

Box, Tree. *Buxus sempervirens*. Bush form. Imported 1914.

12 in. high.....	250	30	2 50	20 00
1½ ft. high.....	50	75	6 50	60 00
2 ft. high.....	25	1 25	10 00	.....

Box, Tree. *B. sempervirens*. Sheared Ball Shape.

These are solid globular plants produced by several years of skilful pruning, as shown in the illustration. You can keep them severely clipped back or let them regain their natural undulated form.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 50	12 50	.....
1½ ft. high, 1½ ft. spr.....	60	3 00	25 00	.....
2-2½ ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	90	6 00	50 00	.....

Box, Tree. *B. sempervirens*. Pyramidal Form.

Extensively used for marking the outlines of flower gardens and planting in tubs. Some of our plants have been kept under a lath shade preserving their rich dark color.

2 ft. high.....	18	1 50	12 50	.....
2½ ft. high.....	40	2 50	20 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	100	4 00	30 00	.....
3½ ft. high, 20 in. spr.....	50	5 00	40 00	.....
4 ft. high, 18 in. spr.....	125	6 50	55 00	.....
4½ ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	150	7 50	65 00	.....
5 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	50	9 00	70 00	.....
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	10	12 00	110 00	.....

Box, Tree. *B. sempervirens*. Pyramidal Form. Imported 1914.

2 ft. high.....	20	1 25	11 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	20	2 50	22 50	.....
4 ft. high.....	30	4 50	30 00	.....

Box, Tree. *B. sempervirens*. Tree Form or Standard.

Globular heads on a straight stem.

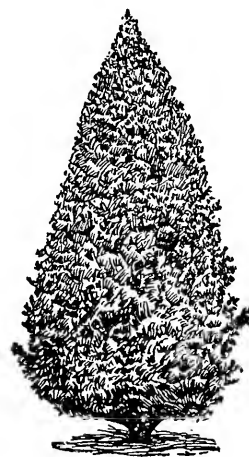
1½ ft. high, 1-1½ ft. head.....	50	2 00	15 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	10	3 00	25 00	.....

Box, Dwarf Edging. *B. sempervirens*, var., *suffruticosa*. Imported 1914.

Plant three to five inches apart. The ground should be rich and moist as is necessary for the flower garden. It is well to protect it each winter with straw.



Boxwood, sheared ball shape.—The bush form Boxwood is the same shape, but has not been so frequently sheared and does not have quite as even an outline.



Pyramidal Boxwood.—We can give very good value in these plants either in plants which have grown here and made a large ball of roots or in freshly imported plants.

BOX, DWARF EDGING—Continued

corn stalks, evergreen boughs or boards. There is always the liability of winter-killing and the difficulty to buy plants to match makes it advisable to plant a reserve of fifteen per cent. Do not let vigorous flowers smother the Boxwood. It is this variety growing about old farmhouses, which has such a rich velvety texture and rounded surface. The happiest plants are in moist soil, sheltered from the north by buildings and shaded from the south by trees that do not rob them severely, as Locusts. They are more abundant in the south and can be transplanted if taken with large balls of earth and kept sufficiently watered and shaded.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-6 in. high.....(\$70 Per M)	5000	\$ 10	\$ 90	\$ 7 50

Daphne Cneorum.

A little trailing evergreen about 6 inches high and a foot and a half wide. The spicy fragrance of the pink flowers make it a worthy member of any flower garden.

6 in. high.....	350	75	6 00	50 00
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Euonymus Radicans, narrow leaved.

There is a decided hunger for evergreen vines. English Ivy very nearly fills the requirements, but it does get browned in severe winters even on the north side of a building.

Euonymus radicans is hardy. If it had an easier name, and people had a longer acquaintance with it, it would be very popular. The Euonymus will creep along the ground taking root as it goes. It will not do this on dry sand, but on good loam. As an edging for Rhododendron beds it helps hold the mulch. If it finds nothing to climb, the shoots will make tepee-like points two feet high.

Like many other plants from Japan, it is entirely hardy here. The elliptical leaves are about an inch long and so closely placed as to make a thick green cover.

6-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr.....	1500	12	1 00	8 00
6-12 in. high, 2 ft. spr.....	300	25	2 00	15 00

Euonymus Radicans, var., *vegetus*. Broad leaved form.

This is the form taken by the Euonymus radicans when it becomes old and sends out fruiting branches. The leaves are broader and thicker and brighter green, on larger green branches. It is propagated from cuttings. The seeds revert to the radicans. It will make a dome two feet wide or climb trees and walls.

6-10 in. high.....	1500	35	3 00	25 00
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Holly, American. *Ilex opaca*.

Holly is native on Long Island. It likes best the seashore where the ground does not freeze deeply, because the little seedlings can get a start there. It thrives all over the Island. Fifty years ago people did not wait for nurserymen. They went to the woods and dug some native trees.

Start Holly even if you take only a stump of a wild tree. We have such at 50 cents. They grow readily.

Holly is not abundant because the seed takes two to four years to come up. Southern plants are not so hardy as northern.

If you wish berries, it is best to get several plants so as to be sure to have the berry bearing form among them.

1 ft. high.....	75	75	6 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	75	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.....	60	3 50	30 00	.....
4 ft. high.....	25	6 00	50 00	.....
5 ft. high.....	10	8 00	75 00	.....
6-7 ft. high.....	15	11 00	95 00	.....

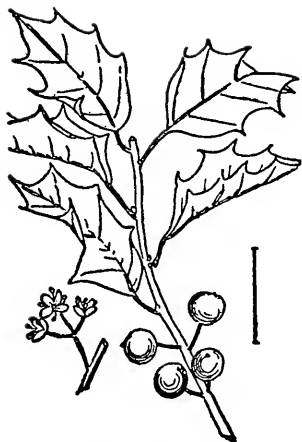
Holly, Japanese. *Ilex crenata*.

A Boxwood-like bush without the smooth outlines of the Boxwood, but rather the spirited outline of the Beech. Nestled in among other evergreens it is hardy. In the open, the tips get nipped but only enough to make more dense the dark evergreen foliage. The berries are black.

1½-2 ft. high.....	50	1 50	12 50
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Inkberry, *Ilex Glabra*.

A member of the Holly family abundant on Long Island, in moist sandy soil. It has dark green shiny foliage. The Boxwood-like plants can be seen east of



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American Holly.—Few people know how easily this transplants, therefore it is rare in nurseries and landscape plantings. You should mix them in among the trees, shrubs and evergreens, even if you take only a collected plant cut back to a pole and the leaves picked off. This is the essential point in transplanting it, unless you take it up with a ball of earth.

INKBERRY—Continued

Freeport at the water works and other streams. You can collect it successfully, if cut back.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high, collected	25	\$ 40	\$3 00	\$.....

Laurel, Mountain. *Kalmia latifolia*.

These can be planted one and a half to three feet apart to make an evergreen cover. While these plants are not as dense and dark green as they might be if grown in the shade, they have good roots and are sure to grow.

You can use them for planting the borders of woodland, on the north side of buildings, under Pines and Cedars, or out among the shrubbery. They will bloom more freely in the full sunshine than in the shade.

You will get the best results by adding to the soil leaves and peat, and keeping a mulch of the same over the roots all the year.

10-15 in. high, 10-15 in. spr. . . (\$275 Per M)	2000	60	5 00	35 00
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Leucothœ Catesbæi, syn., *Andromeda catesbæi*.

A plant of the Rhododendron family growing about two feet high. It has gracefully arching branches with bronzed foliage in winter.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 00	7 50	60 00
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Mahonia Aquifolium, syn., *Berberis aquifolium*.

1½ ft. high.....	30	50	4 00
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Mahonia Japonica, syn., *Berberis Japonica*.

In the shade, this makes a sturdy shrub six feet high with leaves a foot long divided into leaflets about the shape and color of the holly, but larger. It keeps a bright green color, while the last species turns bronze red in winter.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 00	8 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	25	1 50	12 50	.....

Myrtle, Trailing Blue (Periwinkle). *Vinca minor*.

Under the shade of evergreen trees and the edge of Rhododendron beds, this is particularly appropriate, making a solid green carpet.

6 in. high.....	2000	15	1 00	8 00
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Osmanthus Aquifolium.

Grows 6 feet. Leaves like holly.

1 ft. high.....	25	1 25	10 00
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Pachysandra Terminalis. *Japanese Spurge*.

A rare evergreen cover plant that deserves to become popular. We recommend you to try a few because it is as yet not generally available. You will then be able to grow your own stock. It grows about six inches high and has foliage somewhat smaller than the Laurel. It increases by underground runners spreading about six inches per year. It is easy to grow and asks only partial shade. It will be largely used for covering the ground at the edge of Rhododendron beds, under groups of Pines, Cedars and Hemlocks. It will make a pretty patch in the woods, or at the house foundation.

2-6 in. high, 1-3 stems. . . (\$150 per M)	10000	25	2 00	18 00
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Rhododendrons

Simple Rules for Culture

The soil you have will do unless it is a limestone soil. There is no lime soil on Long Island. Dig it up a foot or more deep and mix in leaves or leaf mold. Pack the earth firmly around the balls of earth and mulch the ground with eight inches of leaves. Let the leaves remain all summer. Holding this leaf mold is the critical point and is where most people fail. Throw a little earth over the leaves to hold them in position. Add the lawn clippings during the summer. Another way is to use a strip of wire netting six inches wide all around the bed. Another way is to plant a row of Myrtle, Dwarf Japanese Yew, Boxwood or Rhododendron Boule de Neige around the border. These low, compact plants help to keep the leaves from blowing away and cover the bare stems of the taller varieties. Dig

down in the ball of roots during June, July, and August and see if it is damp. If damp then they are not liable to winterkill. Watering once in three weeks is often enough.

The lace-bug (*Stephanitis azaleae*) may appear on the underside of the leaves sucking the sap and making them yellow. It is not serious where the Rhododendron is shaded and can have plenty of mulch. It is controlled by spraying the under side of the leaves in May and June with tobacco water or soap solution.

The value of our Rhododendrons is that they are the hardiest varieties. The selection was based on records of fifteen years.

Many people object to some varieties of Rhododendrons because the purple shades do not harmonize with others. They hesitate to buy any Rhododendrons for fear of getting these. We have named the colors accurately and we grow but few of the varieties with these shades.

Our plants have big balls of roots because they have grown here from one to ten years. The foliage is not as handsome as on the freshly imported plants because of the difference in the climate. The plants have made a short stocky growth and are in the best possible condition to succeed.

People have regarded Rhododendrons as a risky investment only to be undertaken by those who could afford the loss and who have skilled gardeners to take care of them. This is a mistake. It originated from the planting of tender varieties which were the cheapest and from planting them singly out in the lawn where the sun and wind dry them out. You can grow Rhododendrons as certainly as Spireas and Lilacs. We will help you make a success of them. They may cost three times as much as roses, but it takes more than three times as long to grow them. They give you the richest effect all the year. Our nursery is the best place to get acquainted with Rhododendrons, as we have the fullest list of varieties. They are in the height of bloom the last week in May, although the blooming season ranges from about the middle of May to the first of July. You can plant them in full flower.

We will be pleased to confer with you and assist you in securing a satisfactory planting.

Catawbiense Hybrids According to Color

We list below, the varieties according to color. These are ranged in each class, respectively, lightest first darkest last. These have been carefully classified according to the Color Chart of the French Chrysanthemum Society. With a proper selection, your Rhododendron beds will be alive with color from the middle of May to the latter part of June, and a harmonious blending at all times.

WHITE

Album elegans	Boule de Neige	Catawbiense album
Album grandiflorum	Candidissimum	Delicatissimum

LIGHT RED OR PINK

Abraham Lincoln	Lady Armstrong	Mrs. C. S. Sargent
Alexander Dancer	Lady Clermont	Rosabel
Daisy Rand	Mabel Parsons	Scipio
Henrietta Sargent	Macranthum	
Ingatius Sargent, syn.,		
The Boss		

CRIMSON

Atrosanguineum	H. H. Hunnewell	Kettledrum
Charles Dickens	James Bateman	Mrs. Milner
E. S. Rand	J. R. Trumpy	Mrs. R. S. Rand

DARK CRIMSON

Caractacus	General Grant	H. W. Sargent
Charles Bagley	Henry Probasco	Sefton
Flushing		

LILAC

Everestianum	Parsons' Gloriosa	President Lincoln
Dr. Torrey	Parsons' Grandiflora	Roseum elegans

PURPLE

Purpureum crispum	Purpureum elegans	Kissena
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BOXWOOD IN HICKS' NURSERY. They could not be in better condition for your planting. There is a demand for plants that are darker green than our native plants, denser in foliage and more symmetrical in outline. The boxwood fill this requirement, so does Norway Maple, European Linden, Silver-leaf Linden, Spectabilis linden, European Beech.

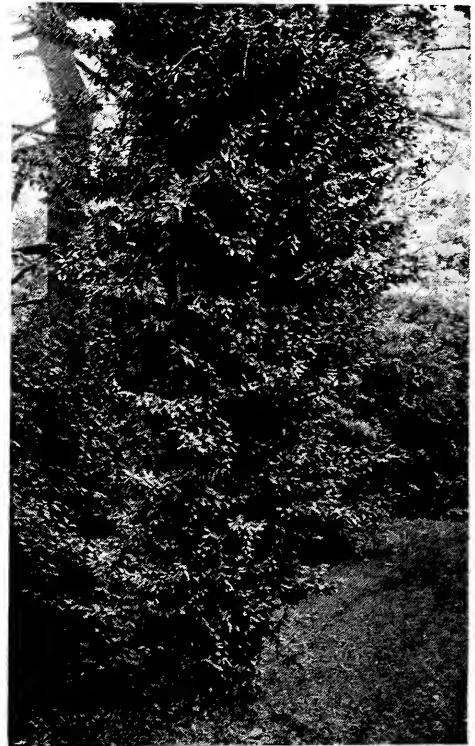
These are all natives of Europe. Perhaps, it is the lesser amount of light which causes it. The above all thrive on Long Island. Several other European plants in demand for the same reason, as English Yew and English Holly are subject to winter-killing, and especially so farther back from the coast.



RHODODENDRONS. The effect from a planting like the above is always full of character. There is a charm in the arrangement of the foliage and the healthy appearance is inspiring. It is so, winter and summer. In June, there is a bewildering display of flowers.



PART OF OUR STOCK OF OVER 15,000 RHODODENDRONS. We have excellent conditions for developing hardy plants with good roots, well set with flower buds. When grown in the full sun the plants make a short, sturdy growth. The leaves are not as large and glossy as with plants grown in Holland, but they look more at home here. We invite you here to see the Rhododendrons in bloom. You can have them dug up and take them home with you.



EUONYMUS RADICANS. Climbing on a Locust tree at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Westbury. Our large stock will enable you to reproduce this effect on hundreds of trees. Hardy, dark-green foliage and bright red berries.



RHODODENDRONS UNDER LOCUST. You can plant them closer together than this to get an immediate effect and later thin them out. The forest trees give them a mulch of leaves. There are many places where the landscape consists of native woodland and Rhododendrons are the best plants to improve it.



RHODODENDRON SEED PODS. If the seed pods are picked off as soon as the flowers fade, the new shoots will make the large flower buds for next year. If the plant matures its seed, there will be a fewer number of flower buds.

Rhododendron Catawbiense Hybrids.**Abraham Lincoln.**

Bright red. Foliage dark. Compact grower. Very good habit.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	110	\$ 1 25	\$11 00	\$.....
1½ ft. high.....	60	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1913.....	20	1 15	9 00	.....

Album Elegans. (White.)

Tallest growing of all the Rhododendrons; quickly becoming six to eight feet high, and therefore should be used in the background. Plant grows V-shape and needs other low varieties in front. The general effect is white when fully open, but lilac pink in bud. Being a white flower, it can be used harmoniously with any of the other shades, pink, red, or purple.

1½ ft. high.....	125	1 25	11 00	90 00
2 ft. high.....	125	1 50	12 50	115 00
2½ ft. high.....	150	2 50	20 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	200	4 50	40 00	300 00
4 ft. high.....	60	9 00	80 00	.....
15 in. high, Imported 1914.....	350	85	7 00	60 00
2½ ft. high Imported 1914.....	40	2 50	20 00	.....
3½ ft. high Imported 1914.....	30	4 00	35 00	.....

Album Grandiflora. (White.)

Flowers are white; buds, pink. Has large truss, giving excellent mass effect. Closely resembles Album Elegans in all respects.

1 ft. high.....	75	1 20	10 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	60	2 00	17 50	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	50	75	6 00	.....

Alexander Dancer. (Red.)

Bright rose, lighter centre. Large flower and truss. Excellent variety. Later than Lady Armstrong.

1 ft. high.....	50	1 25	11 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	35	3 00	25 00	.....

Atrosanguineum. (Red.)

Very dark deep red. Open flower. Early. Excellent in combination with other red varieties.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	50	2 00	17 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	100	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	50	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	50	1 00	8 00	.....
1½-2 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	25	1 50	12 50	.....

Beauty of Surrey.

1½ ft. high.....	25	2 00	17 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	25	3 00	25 00	.....

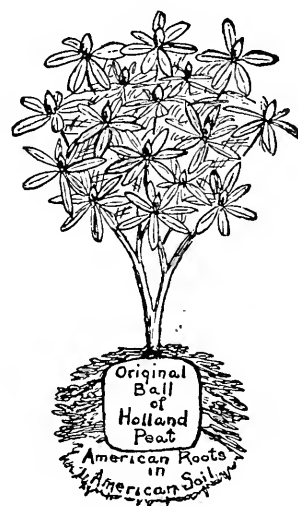
Boule de Neige. (White.)

This is a little globular plant with foliage more closely compact than any other Rhododendron, and may be compared to the Mugho Pine, Dwarf Arborvitæ or Boxwood in habit. From this quality it is especially suitable for massing at the foundations of a house and edging down groups of Rhododendrons, Pines, Hemlock, Holly, Cedar, and other evergreens.

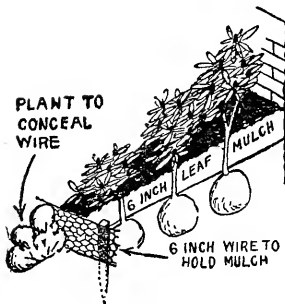
1 ft. high.....	200	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	200	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	100	3 00	25 00	.....
10-12 in. high, Imported 1914.....	25	1 00	8 00	70 00

C. S. Sargent.

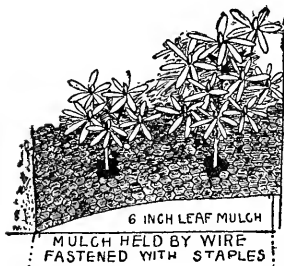
1 ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50	.....
1½ ft. high.....	25	3 00	25 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	25	4 00	35 00	.....



There is a difference after all in a plant with a ball. The roots of rhododendrons grown several years in our nursery have several times the bulk of newly imported plants, and the soil is such, as will readily unite with your own.



This shows how the annual application of leaves, six inches deep can be kept from blowing away and it is essential that these leaves be held. The decomposition contributes an acidity to the soil, quite indispensable to Rhododendrons. The wire will not show if Yew, Pachysandra, Myrtle or Box edging is planted in front.



Wire can be pinned down over the surface of the bed, for the purpose of holding the mulch. Cut and fit around each plant. It is readily removed once a year while a new layer of leaves is provided.

Candidissima. (White.)

This is a hybrid of Catawbiense with the Rhododendron maximum both being American species. It is therefore hardy. It makes a handsome round shrub not as tall as the Album elegans, but blooming much earlier. White, slightly tinged pink. Gives nearly pure white effect when in full bloom.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	90	\$1 10	\$ 9 00	\$.....
1½ ft. high.....	75	1 25	10 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	70	2 00	17 50	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	100	1 00	8 00	70 00

Caractacus. (Dark Crimson.)

Crimson slightly touched with purple. It harmonizes with the white varieties, but not with the reds. Has white centre. Petals fluted. Not as hardy as many others.

1 ft. high.....	40	1 10	10 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	80	1 35	12 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	50	2 00	17 50	.....

Catawbiense Album. (White.)

The purest white of all. Broad and vigorous grower. Early blooming.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
2½ ft. spr.....	30	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	100	1 00	8 00	.....

Charles Bagley. (Red.)

A very good red. Medium grower. Late. It fades to a light red. Has an abundance of flowers.

1 ft. high.....	40	1 10	10 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	50	2 00	17 50	160 00
2½ ft. high.....	150	5 00	45 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	90	6 00	55 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	75	1 00	8 00	.....
2 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	25	2 50	20 00	.....

Charles Dickens. (Red.)

A very attractive red. Flower fades with a tinge of yellow at edge of petals. When in mass, its effect is excellent.

1 ft. high.....	225	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	25	2 00	17 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	400	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	75	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	250	1 15	9 00	.....

Daisy Rand. (Bright Red.)

1 ft. high.....	25	1 75	15 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....

Delicatissima. (White.)

White tinged with pink. Very late blooming. We consider this variety as valuable as the Candidissima, being the result of a similar cross.

1 ft. high.....	125	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	125	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	75	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	30	5 00	45 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	25	6 00	55 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	200	1 00	8 00	.....

Doctor Torrey. (Lilac.)

The general effect of this variety is red, but on account of the edge of the petals being violet, we have placed it among the lilacs. Its best combination is with white.

2 ft. high.....	20	3 00	25 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	50	6 00	55 00	.....

E. S. Rand. (Rich Scarlet.)

This is not as hardy as most varieties in this list, when planted in the open. In the woods, however, it makes a brilliant showing. A rich scarlet, with flat, dull foliage. We recommend it highly for planting at the edge of woods.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	30	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$.....
1½ ft. high.....	40	2 00	17 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	60	3 00	25 00	.....

Everestianum. (Rosy Lilac.)

Early. Rosy lilac, fluted at the edge. Very floriferous. Considered one of the hardiest Rhododendrons for American gardens.

1 ft. high.....	75	1 10	10 00	95 00
1½ ft. high.....	300	1 35	12 00	110 00
2 ft. high.....	90	2 00	17 50	160 00
10-15 in. high, Imported 1914.....	100	1 00	8 00	70 00

F. D. Godman.

1½ ft. high.....	50	2 00	17 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	75	3 00	25 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	25	1 10	9 00	.....

Flushing. (Dark Crimson.)

Very deep red similar to H. W. Sargent. A very valuable variety. Late.				
1 ft. high.....	75	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	80	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	60	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	25	1 00	8 00	.....

General Grant. (Dark Crimson.)

A little darker in shade than Charles Dickens; in bloom the same time. After a severe winter, the foliage is in good condition. It is a vigorous grower.

1 ft. high.....	50	1 25	11 00	100 00
2½ ft. high.....	250	5 00	45 00	.....
3 ft. high.....	100	6 00	55 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	150	1 00	9 00	80 00

Henrietta Sargent. (Pink.)

Bright cherry pink; a rare and valuable variety. Plant differs from all others. Very compact and dense in growth.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	25	2 00	17 50	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	20	1 00	8 50	.....

H. W. Sargent. (Dark Crimson.)

This blooms rather late, perhaps two weeks later than Kettledrum. It is the best red of all. It is not, however, a fast grower. This variety may be planted with assured satisfaction.

1 ft. high.....	75	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	125	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	125	3 00	25 00	200 00
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	75	1 15	9 00	.....
2 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	25	2 00	17 50	.....

H. H. Hunnewell. (Dark Crimson.)

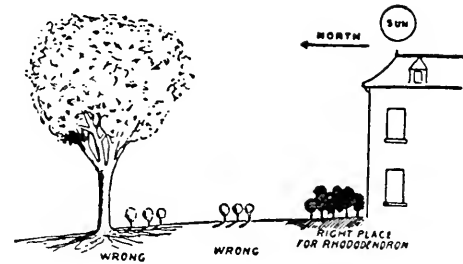
Dark rich crimson. Especially suitable for planting in the woods.

1 ft. high.....	30	1 25	11 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	75	3 00	25 00	200 00
2 ft. high.....	150	5 00	45 00	400 00

Ignatius Sargent, syn., The Boss. (Pink.)

In color and size of the individual flower, one of the handsomest Rhododendrons. It is a cheerful pink or light red. The leaves are very large and broad, making a handsome plant.

1 ft. high.....	30	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.....	35	2 00	17 50	.....
2 ft. high.....	60	3 00	25 00	.....



Rhododendron, right and wrong location.

"If we cannot plant Rhododendrons under old Maples what can we plant to shut off the view from the street and dust from the automobiles cheaper than a wall?" You can plant big deciduous shrubs as Privet, Forsythia, Viburnum, Deutzia, Upright Honeysuckle, Lilac, Spirea and Weigelia. They will be robbed by the tree roots and look wilted and thin before you will think to water them. You can have a reserve supply in your garden or parts of the shrub border not robbed, exchanging them every year or two, being particular to dig very big holes and plant them with good roots.

There are other right places for Rhododendrons as on the north slope of a hill, under the shade of evergreens, as Pine, Cedar, Fir and Spruce. They do well under Oak and Locust trees and as 90 per cent. of Long Island consists of such trees, the opportunities for enjoying this most beautiful flower and foliage plant is extensive. We grow our plants in the full sunshine, therefore you need not be afraid of planting because you have no shade. The wrong way in the middle of the picture refers to planting but a few and without mulch. A few plants cannot shade their own roots and therefore keep the soil cool, and they cannot hold the mulch or protect each other from dry winds. A group of a dozen plants will succeed

in the open if you keep them mulched.

The Rhododendron Catawbiense is native on the exposed mountain tops of North Carolina where the rainfall is seventy inches; here it is forty-five inches. Therefore, do not forget to keep the soil damp. Turn on the hose three or four times during the summer, the mulch will hold the moisture for two or three weeks. Several of the best authorities say that it is dryness, not cold that causes them to winter kill. We believe that if they get enough moisture during the summer, they will make full luxuriant plants which will come through the winter in good shape. Of course, most rhododendrons are not watered, but we are suggesting watering so that you will succeed with newly planted beds and get the greatest return from your investment.

James Bateman (Crimson.)

Bright red. Quite similar to Charles Dickens. Very valuable variety.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	50	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$.....
2 ft. high.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	25	1 15	9 00	.....
2-2½ ft. high, Imported 1914.....	25	2 00	17 50	.....

J. R. Trumpy. (Rose Crimson.)

1 ft. high.....	25	1 50	12 50	.....
1½ ft. high.....	25	2 00	18 00	.....

Kettledrum. (Crimson.)

This blooms early, a little later than Boule de Neige. At the time of its bloom it is the best red and the most attractive flower.

1 ft. high.....	100	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	150	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	100	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	100	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	100	1 15	9 00	80 00

Kissena. (Dark Purple.) Compact plant. Hardy.

1½ ft. high.....	30	1 25	11 00
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Lady Armstrong. (Pink.)

Bright pink. In height of bloom on Decoration Day. Flowers and clusters are large. One of the best varieties.

1 ft. high.....	75	1 10	10 00	95 00
1½ ft. high.....	250	1 35	12 00	110 00
2 ft. high.....	150	2 00	17 50	160 00
2½ ft. high.....	25	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	400	1 00	8 00	70 00

Lady Clermont. (Deep Pink.)

Has a chocolate spot on one petal. In bloom about the same time as Alexander Dancer.

1½ ft. high.....	25	1 25	11 00	.....
2½ ft. high.....	50	2 00	17 50	.....

Lady Grey Egerton.

Immense trusses of large, well shaped mauve or silvery blush flowers. Good foliage and habit.

1 ft. high.....	50	1 25	11 00	.....
2 ft. high.....	20	2 50	20 00	.....

Mabel Parsons. (Light Rose.)

Large trusses of rose-blush flowers.

1 ft. high.....	40	1 50	13 50
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Macranthum. (Bright Rose.)

1½ ft. high.....	40	2 00	17 50
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Mrs. Milner. (Crimson.)

Earlier than Lady Armstrong, opening May 25. Habit is broad. Good combination with Boule de Neige. One of the best bright reds.

1 ft. high.....	200	1 25	11 00	100 00
1½ ft. high.....	100	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	275	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	100	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.....	225	1 15	9 00	80 00

Mrs. Charles S. Sargent. (Pink.)

Beautiful, cherry-pink flowers with wavy edges. For foliage and massiveness of plant, one of the best. Not only grows rapidly, nearly equalling in height Album elegans, but it is broad and solid. The leaves are large and square at the ends and each leaf is diagonally twisted.

MRS. CHARLES S. SARGENT—Continued.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high,	150	\$3 50	\$10 00	\$275 00
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.	200	1 50	12 50	110 00
1½ ft. high, Imported 1914.	100	2 00	18 00	.....

Parsons Grandiflora. (Red.)

Buds dark-red. Flowers red with slight purple tinge. It is the most floriferous variety and perfectly hardy, therefore one of the best for general planting. When in large masses alone, it gives an excellent effect of red. It is one of the late varieties, continuing well into June.

1 ft. high.	50	1 15	10 00	.....
1½ ft. high.	70	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.	75	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.	150	5 00	45 00	.....
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.	150	75	6 00	50 00

Parsons Gloriosa. (Lilac Pink.)

Early. Pink, tinted with lilac, handsome clusters. A vigorous upright grower. Leaves are large. Excellent for massing.

2 ft. high.	50	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.	25	4 50	40 00	.....
4 ft. high.	20	9 00	80 00	.....

President Lincoln. (Rosy Lilac.)

Early. Very floriferous. Similar in many respects to Parsons gloriosa.

2 ft. high.	25	1 50	12 50	.....
3 ft. high.	20	4 50	40 00	.....
4 ft. high.	25	9 00	80 00
5 ft. high.	10	15 00	140 00

Purpureum Crispum. (Purple.)

1½ ft. high.	25	1 25	11 00
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Purpureum Elegans.

Our color note says, "deepest purple, do not plant with the reds, or with red or orange Azaleas; plant with lilac or white varieties." It is a big, vigorous shrub hardy and of excellent foliage.

1 ft. high, Imported 1914.	25	1 15	10 00
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Rosabel. (Pale Rose.)

1 ft. high.	25	1 25	11 00
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Roseum Elegans. (Rose Lilac.)

2 ft. high.	15	2 00	17 50
3 ft. high.	20	8 00
1 ft. high, Imported 1914.	150	1 00	9 00	80 00

Scipio. (Rose.)

Fine rose colored flowers, having dark spot in the throat. Splendid foliage of good habit.

1 ft. high.	20	1 25	11 00	.....
1½ ft. high.	20	2 00	17 50	.....
2 ft. high.	40	3 00	25 00	.....

Sefton. (Dark-Red. Buds almost black.)

1 ft. high.	25	1 25	11 00	.....
2 ft. high.	50	3 00	25 00	.....

The Rhododendrons Following Are Various Species, Not Catawbiense Hybrids

Rhododendron Punctatum.

8-12 in. high.	25	80	7 00
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Rhododendron Smirnowii.

Resembles Catawbiense hybrids, but the underside of the foliage is covered with whitish down; flowers are lavender.

1½ ft. high.	60	1 25	10 00
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Dwarf Rhododendrons, or Alpine Roses.

These are compact little plants with the shape and density of Dwarf Boxwood. In May and June they are covered with pretty little pink bells. They are suitable for planting near the edge of beds of Rhododendrons and other evergreens, especially when massed near the house foundation. The species and varieties are:

Rhododendron Arbutifolia.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	40	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$.....
1½ ft. high.....	75	2 50	22 50

Rhododendron Hirsutum

1 ft. high.....	30	1 50	12 50
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Rhododendron Myrtifolia.

1 ft. high.....	20	1 50	12 50
1½ ft. high.....	20	2 50	22 50

Rhododendron Wilsonii.

1 ft. high.....	15	1 50	12 50
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Rhododendron Maximum

The species native in the forests of northeastern United States. Often shipped in carloads from Pennsylvania and the Catskill Mts. Its pink flowers appear among the new foliage in late June and early July. The Rhododendron catambiense and its hybrids have larger clusters which appear above the foliage.

Price on a carload or less on application.

Yucca, *filamentosa*. (Adams Needle. Spanish Bayonet.)

This is native in North Carolina and Virginia on hot sandy soil. It is of value here because it is one of the plants which keep a bright, lively green during the winter. Our stock of young plants is of the best possible quality and will be an economical covering for some dry hillside or bare sand bank. The plants will probably bloom freely this year sending up spikes four to five feet high of beautiful creamy white flowers. Try a quantity at the sea shore.

1-1½ ft. high, 3 yr. transp. . . (\$50 Per M)	3000	15	1 00	6 00
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Vines

Actinidia Arguta.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	15	\$ 45	\$4 00	\$.....

Akebia Quinata.

3-6 in. high, transp.....	500	05	30	2 00
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Bitter Sweet, American. *Celastrus Scandens*.

These plants give you an unequalled opportunity to make a brilliant autumn display. They will clamber over the trees to a height of thirty feet. In October there is a brilliant display of orange and scarlet berries. They will probably have berries two or three years after planting. The Bittersweet or the Virginia Creeper will give just the right touch of color to relieve a group of Pines or Cedars, or enliven a grove of deciduous trees.

4 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings	1500	05	40	3 00
1½-4 ft. high	500	15	1 00	8 00

The Clematis

Clematis Jackmani.

1½ ft. high.....	50	50	4 00
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Clematis Henryi.

1 ft. high.....	25	50	4 00
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Clematis Paniculata. *Japanese Clematis*

Another Japanese Vine that has proven perfectly at home, growing even more vigorous than its nearest relative here. This quality has made it the most popular of all the Clematis. It will quickly cover a trellis, porch, pergola, tennis backstop or fence, and decorate it with myriads of white star-shaped blossoms in September. This is a season when flowers are scarce among the trees and shrubs and we suggest that this Clematis be planted among them. It will give the effect of Spirea Van Houttii. For holding steep banks, it can be mixed with Hall's Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper, Indian Currant, Privet, Pitch Pine, etc. In such planting the species is not as important as that you have a thick tangle of foliage to check erosion by rain, wind, and alternate freezing and thawing.

1-3 ft. high	(\$100 per M)	1500	20	1 50	11 00
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Clematis vitalba. White flowers in late summer. Vigorous grower.

1½-3 ft. high	45	30	2 00
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Clematis Virginianan. *Virgins Bower*.

2-3 ft. high	200	15	1 25	10 00
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Dutchman's Pipe, *Aristolochia siphon*.

Large heart-shaped leaves. Curious pipe-shaped blossoms.

4 ft. high.....	20	40	3 50
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Euonymus radicans, narrow leaved.

See also page 82. Broad-leaved evergreens. Without criticising the English Ivy, we wish to encourage the planting of this with the English Ivy and also its planting in large quantities alone. The foliage is perfectly hardy, whereas the English Ivy sometimes browns in severe winters. We offer it at such low rates that you have an excellent opportunity to establish a new feature on your place. Long Island is lacking in evergreen foliage, and this permits an evergreen effect where nothing else is available, except the English Ivy. It will clothe tree trunks along your woodland drive, cover the house foundations or carpet the ground under shrubs and Rhododendrons.

3-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr.	1500	12	1 00	8 00
6-12 in. high, 2 ft. spr.	300	25	2 00	15 00

Euonymus radicans, var., *vegetus*. Broad-leaved form.

This is the form taken by the Euonymus radicans when it becomes old and sends out fruiting branches. The leaves are broader and thicker and brighter



Clematis, paniculata.—We have a large quantity of these plants and considering their varied uses and low cost, you can make a September feature in your landscape.

EUONYMUS RADICANS—Continued

green, on larger green branches. It is propagated from cuttings. The seeds revert to the radicans. It will make a dome two feet wide or climb trees and walls.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-10 in. high	1500	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japanese. *Lonicera Japonica*, var., *Halleana*.

Everyone loves this for the fragrance of its blossoms. It contents itself on banks, along roadsides, multiplying rapidly and rambling over adjacent trees and bushes, makes thickets of the most varied and pleasing outlines. Planted three feet apart it will completely carpet a bank in less than two years. The uneven mass is less monotonous than grass and more economical. Old fences are even attractive if crowned with Honeysuckle and other vines. Can you not use a hundred or more? It keeps green until midwinter and with a mild season like the last until spring. In October and November, it perfumes the air with its belated blossoms. The shiny black berries attract the birds especially during severe snow-storms.

6-8 in. high	200	06	50	4 00
1-2 ft. high (\$70 Per M)	500	10	90	8 00

Honeysuckle, Heckrott's. *Lonicera Heckrottii*.

1 ft. high	50	25	2 00
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Hydrangea, Climbing. *Schizophragma hydrangeoides*.

A Japanese vine, climbing 20-30 feet, white flowers produced in broad, terminal flat-topped clusters.

1-2 ft. high	25	50	4 50
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Ivy, English. *Hedera Helix*.

2 ft. high, 5-inch pots	500	40	3 00	25 00
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Ivy, Japanese or Boston. *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*, syn., *Veitchii*.

6-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings. (\$20 per M)	15000	3 00
1 ft. high	500	20	1 80	15 00

Kudzu Vine. *Dolichos Japonicus*, syn., *Puereria Thunbergiana*.

Rapid grower with leaves like the lima bean.

4 ft. high	30	40	3 00
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Trumpet Vine. *Tecoma radicans*.

Orange-red, trumpet shaped flowers two to three inches long. July and August.

2 ft. high	200	25	2 00
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Virginia Creeper. *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. (Woodbine.)

The Virginia Creeper grows most luxuriantly even where covered by the high tides. Plant them about five feet apart.

You have seen portions of woodland, especially groves of Locust, given the first and most brilliant show of autumn with the Virginia Creeper. You can create such a beautiful effect by planting one or two of these at the base of each tree. A planting of flowering shrubs will be enlivened by a dash of the color of the Virginia Creeper.

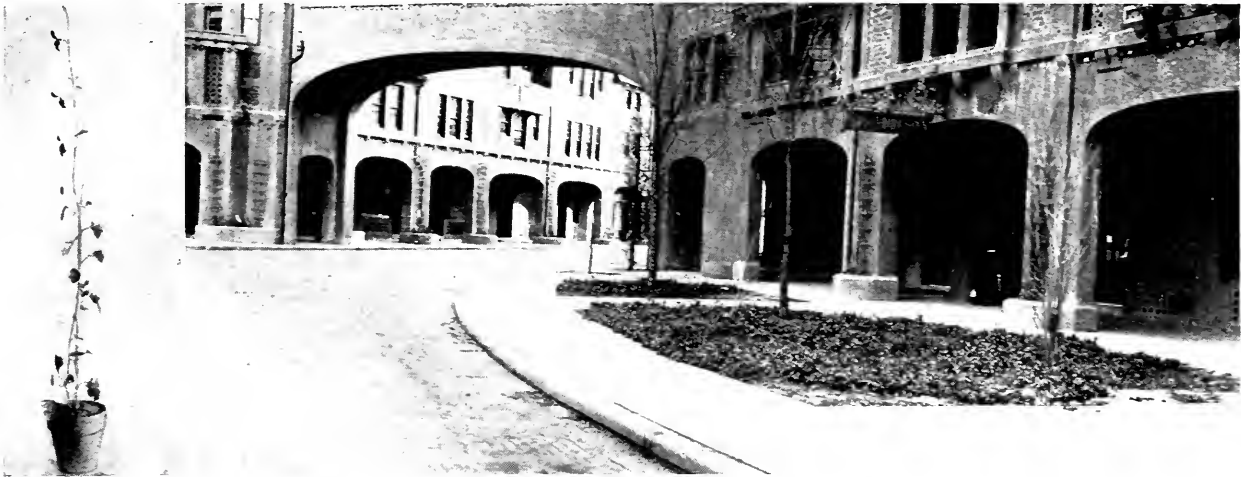
Some people have difficulty in distinguishing this from the poison vine. Virginia Creeper has five leaflets arranged like a wheel, black berries and single tendrils opposite each leaf. The poison vine has three leaflets, white berries and moss-like rootlets along the entire stem, where it clings to the bark.

6-12 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings	1000	02	15	1 00
1-2 ft. high	500	15	1 00	8 00
2-4 ft. high	100	20	1 80	15 00

The Wistarias

Wistaria, Chinese. *Wistaria Chinensis*, syn., *Kraunhia*.

If you have ever seen a house festooned with Wistaria twining along the porch, up under the second story eaves, and embracing the chimney, you undoubtedly have decided to plant Wistaria. They are beautiful, growing at random over



ENGLISH IVY. We have a fine stock of English Ivy in pots. They are excellent for planting on a wall or carpeting the ground.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS is the botanical name of an evergreen cover plant that is just commencing to be used. It grows about six inches high, making a solid mass of bright, light green foliage, hardy in the severest winter. They can be planted about one foot apart and its underground roots will send up sprouts to cover the whole area. You can dig up these sprouts and extend your plantation. It is excellent for weaving together groups of Rhododendrons, Boxwood and Dwarf Evergreens in foundation plantings.

It is here used at Forest Hills, L. I., where it is bright green for the months when grass would be brown and uninteresting.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA. The flowers coming in profusion and a tangle of luxuriant foliage make Clematis doubly fascinating. We have an unusually fine lot of vigorous plants at \$11.00 per 100. Fifty sold at the hundred rate.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII, Boston Ivy. The most popular vine for clinging to brick.



JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. It blooms freely in June and again in November. Excellent for banks



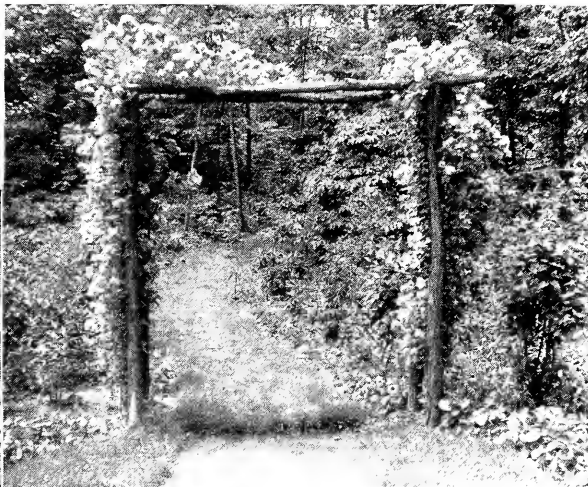
ROSA WICHURAIANA. One of the most valuable introductions of recent years. The single, creamy white flowers are scented like a tea rose. In winter it has bright red seed pods contrasting strongly with the green bark. The foliage is glossy, healthy and grows vigorously.



THE LA FRANCE ROSE. There are many rose gardens on Long Island where the hybrid perpetual and hybrid tea roses grow successfully.



ROSE DOROTHY PERKINS. This has become widely popular with even greater rapidity than the Crimson Rambler. They are suitable for railroad banks and on tree trunks. This class of roses has been developed within the last fifteen years. They are superior to the hybrid perpetual and tea roses in hardiness and foliage.



ROSE ARCH at the entrance to a woodland path, bordered with Azaleas, ferns and wild flowers appropriately grouped.



BED OF FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, showing the result of good soil, close pruning and frequent hoeing.



ROSA RUGOSA at Red Spring, Glen Cove. This seems to delight in conditions close to the surf. It will make rounded masses of healthy foliage not unlike the Bayberry. For hedges, plant two feet apart. To keep it dense, it had best be cut back once in two or three years.

WISTARIA, CHINESE—Continued

pergolas, fences, up trees, and over banks. The clusters of purple and white flowers hang down like fringe. Wistaria belongs to the pea family and gets its nitrogen from the air through tubercles on the roots. Therefore, it will thrive on poor soil. The low price of our one year seedlings permits their wholesale use for decorating hedge rows and tree trunks.

Perhaps you consider your place completely planted, but undoubtedly there are places where vines can add to the interest and beauty.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.....	500	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3-6 ft. high.....	50	50	4 00	.....
6-10 ft. high.....	50	1 00	7 50	.....

Wistaria Chinese, White.

6-10 in. high.....	400	10	75	6 00
2-3 ft. high.....	40	60	5 00	.....

Wistaria, Japanese or Loose-Clustered. *W. multijuga*.

1 ft. high.....	100	50	4 50	.....
2-3 ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	.....

Wistaria *Speciosa*, var., *magnifica*. Late-flowering American.

6-12 in. high.....	175	10	75	5 00
2-3 ft. high.....	25	40	3 50



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Rosa Wichuraiana or Memorial Rose. The name keeps people from buying one of the most valuable roses for this climate. It comes from eastern Asia which has a climate like eastern North America; the same isotherms and the same wide variation between the January and July isotherms.

Western Europe and western North America have equable climates and their plants do not permanently thrive here. The important thing is to plant the following: native plants; foreign plants from climates that are equally or more variable, as the mountains of Japan, northern China, the Balkan peninsula, the southern Allegheny and Rocky Mountains; avoid plants from western Europe and western North America except the European Beech, Hornbeam, and Norway Maple, etc.

Hybridize and breed up new fruits based on the native species and those from similar climates, using varieties from western Europe for their superior flavor.

Roses

Hardy Roses, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Teas and Miscellaneous Roses.

The Rose will probably always remain a favorite flower. If it has been your wish to establish a rose garden, we offer a list of varieties which has been condensed to contain the most select and worthy sorts. If you will provide proper soil and conditions, there is no reason why you cannot succeed. If given plenty of food roses will reward you liberally. To have the conditions ideal, the soil should be prepared one foot or more in depth, mixing in horse or cow manure and bone meal. Cultivate frequently during the season. Manure should be applied annually. As a winter protection, bank earth up around the plants.

Anne de Diesbach	Hermosa	Mamam Cochet, white
Capt. Hayward	J. B. Clark	Magna Charta
Clio	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	Mrs. John Laing
François Levet	Killarney	Paul Neyron
Frau Karl Druschki	La France	Crimson Baby Rambler
General Jacqueminot	Madame Caroline Testout	Persian Yellow
Gruss an Teplitz	Mamam Cochet, pink	Madame Plantier

Price on above varieties..... 35 3 00 25 00

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. Single Red

Enthusiasm over this plant is never misplaced. The dark green luxuriant foliage is always attractive as well as the single flowers produced freely in May and June and more sparingly during the season. The brilliant red fruits are very showy from July till midwinter. For a low planting, this makes a dense mass of foliage serving the purpose of low growing shrubs. It is particularly happy near the seashore. It will thrive on the dunes.

1 ft. high.....	500	25	2 00	15 00
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Rosa Rugosa Alba. Single White.

1½ ft. high.....	150	25	2 00	15 00
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Rosa Rugosa Hybrids.

Agnes E. Carman	Conrad Ferdinand Meyer	Roseaie de l'Hay.		
Belle Poitevine	Madame Georges Bruant	Blanc Double de Coubert.		
Prices on above rugosa hybrids.....	250	30	2 50	20 00

Rosa Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose) and Wichuraiana and Multiflora Hybrids.

When in bloom, these make one of the most showy landscapes. It is immaterial whether they are trained up a veranda, over an arch or covering a sunny bank. The large clusters of double flowers in different shades of pink, red, and white are so numerous as to give a solid color effect. Aside from their flowering feature, we wish to mention their value as vigorous growers, free from insects, and the important functions they perform in a landscape. They can be made to cover large areas of ground more economically than grass and incur no expense for maintenance but increase in beauty from year to year. If you have a plantation of shrubs, these can form a pleasing quarter. They have been trained with telling effect on the trunks of Locust trees and planted alternatively on fences with Clematis and Honey-suckle are very inviting. One of the most acceptable dispositions is to plant them above a retaining wall, where the long vigorous shoots draping over the wall are most picturesque.

Alberic Barbier
Dorothy Perkins
Farquhar
Gardenia

Hiawatha
Lady Gay
Ruby Queen

Universal Favorite
White Dorothy Perkins
Evangeline

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Price on above rambler roses.....	1000	\$ 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
Climbing American Beauty.....	25	60	5 00	.....
Crimson Rambler.....	100	30	2 50	20 00
Prairie Rose, Rosa setigera 1-3 ft.	160	25	2 00	18 00
Excelsa (Red Dorothy).....	200	50	4 50	.....
Dr. Van Fleet.....	25	50	4 50	.....
Baltimore Belle.....	25	25	2 00	.....
Prairie Queen.....	50	25	2 00	.....
Yellow Rambler.....	25	30	2 50	.....
Rosa multiflora.....	100	25	2 00	18 00
Rosa blanda, 1 ft. high.....	300	20	1 80	15 00
Rosa nitida, 8-10 in. high.....	175	20	1 80	15 00
Rosa lucida alba.....	50	25	2 00	.....

Hardy Garden Flowers

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Achillea ptarmica fl. pl., "The Pearl"	300	\$ 10	\$ 90	\$ 8 00
Double white flowers like Bridal Wreath, useful for bouquets, 1 ft. All summer.				
A. millefolium "Cerise Queen"	250	15	1 25	9 00
The shape and color of Spiræa Anthony Waterer. The wild form is Yarrow.				
Aconitum autumnale, Monkshood, purple.	25	25	2 00	.....
Adam's Needle. See Yucca.				

Althea — Hollyhock

Althea rosea. Hollyhock, double	800	20	1 75	15 00
In separate colors, white, pink, salmon, yellow, scarlet, maroon, and black.				
A. Single. White, pink, yellow, crimson, black and mixed	1500	15	1 25	10 00
A. Single. A beautiful shade of pink	1000	15	1 25	10 00
While Hollyhocks cannot always be relied upon to come true from seed, these were grown from seed of a single isolated plant bearing flowers of exquisite salmon pink.				
A. Single. Kelway's Hybrids, mixed	250	15	1 25	10 00
From seed of Kelway's named varieties. Soft pastel shades, not found among our other Hollyhocks, many having variously shaded centres.				
In July the Hollyhocks stately spires six to eight feet high, are as appropriate a background in the walled garden of brick and marble as they are charming growing against a weathered farmhouse in New England.				

Alvssum saxatile compactum. Golden Tuft.	500	10	90	7 00
Sheets of gold in April and May. Use for bordering with Iris pumila and white or Lilacina Moss pink.				
Amsonia Tabernæmontana. Blue	50	15	1 25	9 00
Anchusa Italica, var. Dropmore. Alkanet. Gentian Blue	1200	20	1 75	15 00
A flower that ranks with the Delphinium for tall masses of blue. These much-branched vigorous plants covered with large panicles of rich blue will continue from June to September if not permitted to go to seed, thus supplying the blue so much desired and so difficult to find for this period. Three to five feet.				
A. Italica, sempervirens. Rich blue. A lower variety with more open panicles	50	15	1 25	10 00

Anemone

Anemone Japonica, var., alba. Japanese Wind-flower. White. The most stately and dainty of the autumn flowers	1000	15	1 25	10 00
A. Japonica, var., Whirlwind. Semi-double. White	1000	15	1 25	10 00
A. Japonica, var., Queen Charlotte. Silvery Pink	250	15	1 25	10 00
Anthemis tinctoria, Marguerite. Yellow	100	15	1 25	10 00
All summer. Fifteen inches.				

Aquilegia—Columbine

Aquilegia, Columbine, var., California Hybrids, Long-spurred in a variety of colors	225	15	1 25	10 00
A. var., Chrysantha. Golden yellow, long-spurred	700	15	1 25	10 00
A. var., Chrysantha alba. White, long-spurred	100	15	1 25	10 00
A. Sutton's Crimson and gold, long-spurred	100	15	1 25	10 00
A. Sutton's Long-spurred pink shades	125	25	2 00	.....
A. Veitch's Long-spurred hybrids	100	15	1 25	.....



Sample of our big field grown hardy flowers.. They are two to five times as big as pot grown plants. Dig them with a spade-ful of soil and they are sure to give you big value.

AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE—Continued				Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
A. var., Helenæ. Blue and white, large flowers, wide corolla.				1200	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$8 00
A. nivea grandiflora. Long-spurred, white. Very tall and vigorous.				750	15	1 25	8 00
A. mixed.				500	10	90	7 00
The graceful Columbines bloom with the German Iris. The flowers all have spurs, with a drop of honey in the tip attracting the humming birds.							

Arabis Alpina. Alpine Rock Cress, White. May Use for carpeting the bulb beds.				400	15	1 25	8 00
Armeria plantaginea. Thrift, Sea Pink, Rose Pink.				1000	10	80	5 00
A grass-like plant suitable for bordering paths. Thrives at the seaside.							
Asclepias tuberosa. Butterfly Weed, Orange ...				1500	15	1 25	10 00
The lustre of the July sun seems reflected in this plant. The graceful flowers are such a fiery orange that they are conspicuous for a long distance. It is at home along the roadside or on a hot sandy hillside. Try this with Cedar, Pine, and Sumach.							

Asters

Aster. Novæ Angliæ. New England Aster. Michaelmas Daisy. Violet purple.				250	15	1 25	10 00
A. Novæ Angliæ, rubra, Rose purple				150	15	1 25	10 00
A. Novæ Angliæ, var., Perry's Pink.				225	15	1 25	10 00
A. Novæ Belgii, var., Top Sawyer. Parma-Violet.				425	15	1 25	10 00
A. Tataricus. Blue, 6-8 ft.				200	15	1 25	8 00
A. Sub-Cæruleus. 1 ft.				100	15	1 25	10 00
A. Fairfield. White.				350	15	1 25	10 00
A. Gloire de Nancy. White.				500	15	1 25	10 00
The Asters and Goldenrods are a large element in the American autumn landscape. Here is an opportunity to carry out your ideas of natural planting.							
A. Stokes. See Stokesia.							

Astilbe Japonica. See Spiræa Japonica.

Baby's Breath. See Gypsophila.							
Bee Balm. See Monarda.							
Bellflower, Chinese. See Platycodon.							
Bellis perennis. English Daisy. Pink and white. Giant (\$30 Per M)				3000	10	80	5 00
Most useful for carpeting bulb beds, for borders or planting in the grass. Used liked the pansy for early spring blooming. They blossom freely again in the cool of autumn.							
Bergamot. See Monarda.							
Blanket Flower. See Gaillardia.							
Bleeding Heart. See Dicentra.							
Boltonia latisquama nana, 2 ft.				400	10	80	7 00
The best form of Boltonia, being compact and loaded with aster-like blossoms through the summer and autumn.							
Butterfly Weed. See Asclepius.							
Cactus. See Opuntia.							
Camomile. See Anthemis.							

Campanula

Campanula Carpatica. Carpathian Harebell, Blue. June to October.				350	15	1 25	8 00
C. Carpatica, var., alba. White				350	15	1 25	8 00
Mound like plants eight inches high. Excellent for edging.							
C. Medium. Canterbury Bells. Blue, Pink, or White.				500	15	1 25	10 00



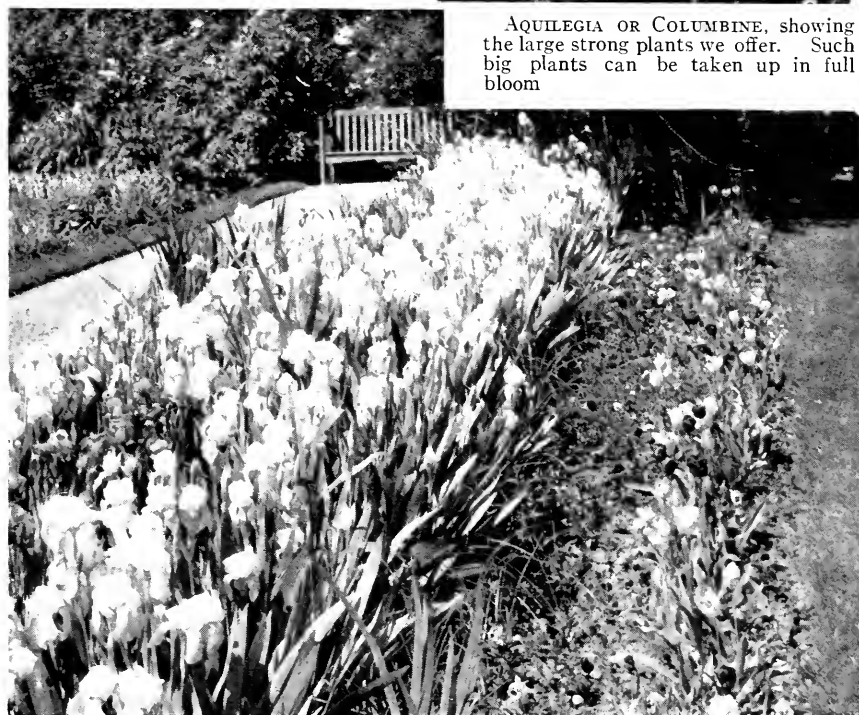
SINGLE HOLLYHOCK. One of the noblest of hardy plants. We offer very strong plants that will make a brilliant effect at a low cost.



ANCHUSA. One of the strong full grown clumps representing our stock. They will give you a more mature effect than pot plants.



AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE, showing the large strong plants we offer. Such big plants can be taken up in full bloom



IRIS. The German Iris is always a handsome plant. When out of flower, the clean, blue-green foliage is attractive. A belt like this may be quickly obtained from our stock of variety Walneri, planting them fifteen inches apart.



DELPHINIUM OR LARKSPUR. We have a superior stock that will send up several tall spikes this summer.



DICENTRA SPECTABILIS OR BLEEDING HEART. An old time favorite that makes a happy spot in the garden every spring.



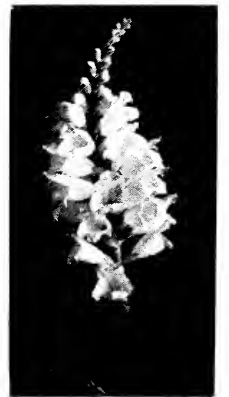
PHLOX AND LILIUM SPECIOSUM AND SWEET ALYSSUM in a garden at Southampton. Just back of the dunes, flower gardens maintain a luxuriance, far superior to a few thousand feet inland. This is probably due to the moist, cool ocean air, which prevents the drying up of the delicate petals. The gardens more nearly approach the gardens of England. Most American gardens in this latitude suffer from dry winds from June to September. The automatic sprinklers will make the gardens look bright all summer. The pipes may be hidden along the edge of the paths, or form the top rail of a trellis. See page 42.



STOKESIA. Big blue or white flowers two inches in diameter always elicit favorable comment and you are sure to be pleased with big bowls of these in the house.



HELIANTHUS, MISS MELISH. One of the sun flowers very popular in the English gardens. It is bright, cheerful and graceful, not weedy in appearance.



PHYSOSTEGIA OR FALSE DRAGON HEAD. Early July to August. Grows 2½ feet high.



PÆONY. Pæonies are universal favorites and justly so. The Chinese Pæonies bloom in June, but keep good foliage all the season.

The *Pæonia officinalis* has brilliant crimson flowers early in May, and the foliage disappears later, leaving a space to be covered by Verbenas or similar low plants.



YUCCA. We have thousands that will be the cheapest cover for a dry bank like this.

CAMPANULA—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
C. persicifolia grandiflora. Bell Flower. Peach Bells. Blue June and July	250	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
C. persicifolia grandiflora. Blue and White mixed.....	700	15	1 25	10 00
One of the prettiest spots in your garden will be a generous group of these delicate flowers. They stand up well and are always neat. They bloom from June till August.				
C. persicifolia gigantea Moerheimeii. Double White	50	25	2 00	.....
C. pyramidalis. Chimney Bell-flower. Blue and White.....	225	25	2 00	18 00

Chrysanthemum

Chrysanthemum, Pompon:				
Prince of Wales. Pure White	250	10	90	8 00
Myers Perfection. Cream anemone flowered.....	500	10	90	6 00
St. Illoria. Silvery Rose. Large	375	10	90	8 00
Eva. Dwarf. Rose Pink. Large flowered	500	10	90	8 00
A garden bed planted with Eva looks as if covered with rose colored crushed plush. Fine for formal beds for the autumn season.				
Alice Cary. Pure yellow. Best early....	600	10	90	8 00
Triumph d'Or. Best yellow.....	1000	10	90	6 00
Rebecca. Yellow, touched bronze	900	10	90	6 00
Urith. Bronze, tipped yellow	1000	10	90	6 00
Brown Bessie. Button. Brown.....	275	10	90	6 00
Julia Lagravere. Crimson Maroon.....	250	10	90	8 00
Sylvia. Maroon. Very late.....	450	10	90	6 00
Small Golden Button. Latest to bloom...	175	10	90	6 00

The Chrysanthemum has no competitor in the garden. Long Island's oceanic climate and comparative freedom from early frosts, and the late date for closing country houses give an opportunity to make them a feature. They make a brilliant show in September and October. Our plants are very large and offered at a low price.

C. Maximum "Triumph", Moonpenny Daisy. White	75	10	90	6 00
C. Maximum. King Edward VII. White... ..	375	10	90	6 00
Our heavy field grown clumps are great value at this price, giving luxuriant masses of bloom.				
C. Shasta Daisy "Alaska".....	200	20	1 75	15 00

Clematis recta. Pure white. 4 ft.July.....	60	15	1 25	12 00
Columbine. See Aquilegia.				
Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley.....	2000	15	1 25	10 00
Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Yellow	150	15	1 25	10 00
Coral Bells. See Heuchera.				
Cowslip. See Primula.				
Daisy. See Bellis, Rudbeckia, Chrysanthemum maximum and Pyrethrum.				
Day Lily. See Funkia and Hemerocallis.				

Delphinium — Larkspur

D. Belladonna. Azure blue. Blooms from June till frost.....	150	25	2 00	18 00
D. Formosum. Dark blue.....	150	15	1 25	10 00
D. Formosum, var., caelestinum. Light blue ..	100	15	1 25	10 00
D. grandiflorum, var. Chinense, Gentian-blue...	200	15	1 25	10 00
D. grandiflorum Chinense alba. White.....	100	15	1 25	10 00
D. Gold Medal Hybrids	300	15	1 25	10 00
D. Kelway's Choice Show.....	1200	15	1 25	10 00

Desmodium. See Lespedeza.

Dianthus — Pinks

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Dianthus. Pinks. Hardy Garden, Clove scented.				
D. Her Majesty. Pure white	125	\$15	\$1 25	\$10 00
D. Mrs. Sinkins. White.	500	15	1 25	10 00
D. White Reserve. Free blooming white	450	15	1 25	10 00
D. Homer. Deep rose pink, red centre.	150	15	1 25	10 00
D. Delicata. Delicate mauve.	25	25	2 00	.....

These are like carnations, They prefer a dry situation and, therefore, the border of a hard path does not discourage them.

Dianthus Chinensis. China Pinks. (Biennial)				
D. Crimson Belle. Single crimson.	250	10	80	6 00
D. Salmon Queen. Single salmon.	300	10	80	6 00
D. Fireball. Double crimson	275	10	80	6 00
D. Salmon King. Double salmon	100	10	80	6 00
D. Mixed.	150	10	80	6 00

The brightest bed in the garden is the China Pink. They are about eight inches high. The wide flowers make an even sheet of color most of the summer.

D. Latifolius atrococcineus. Crimson.	500	10	90	8 00
A fine variety for bedding — blooming all the season.				

Dianthus — Sweet William

Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William. (Biennial)				
D. Dean's Auricula Eyed	1500	10	80	6 00
D. Diadem.	950	10	80	6 00
D. Nigrescens. Dark crimson.	1200	10	80	6 00
D. Newport Pink.	100	15	1 25	.....
D. Pink Beauty.	300	10	80	6 00
D. Scarlet Beauty	1000	10	80	6 00
D. White. Pure white.	2000	10	80	6 00

Few plants make a greater display for the investment. The new, rich, solid colors make splendid even masses for formal beds. The Auricular Eyed and Diadem, while a bit old-fashioned, are nevertheless welcome. Among newly planted shrubbery use these liberally in the open spots to make a display the first season.

Dicentra spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. Pink ..	125	15	1 25	10 00
D. eximia. Pink	100	15	1 25	10 00
Dictamnus fraxinella. Gas Plant. Pink	50	15	1 25	10 00
D. fraxinella alba. White	25	15	1 25	10 00

Digitalis—Foxglove

Digitalis, var., maculata superba, (Iveryi's Spotted)	1600	15	1 25	8 00
D. Gloxiniaeflora. Rose color	175	15	1 25	8 00
D. Pure white.	2000	15	1 25	8 00

The Foxglove is one of the most stately plants and lends its grace equally well to the formal garden as to the shadowy woodland border. These are heavy plants and will give splendid masses of color.

Doronicum plantagineum excelsum. Yellow...	150	20	1 75	15 00
Echinops. Globe Thistle. Blue. July to September.	600	15	1 25	10 00

This and the Eryngium are sturdy plants three feet high, with bristly flowers of steel blue color, making a new and unusual note in the garden.

Epimedium, Barren-wort. Bishops Hat. Red	60	20	1 75	10 00
Eryngium amethystinum. Sea Holly. Steel Blue.	300	15	1 25	10 00
Eupatorium coelestinum. Hardy Ageratum ..	700	15	1 25	8 00

In the Autumn this forms an unbroken sheet of blue, about eight inches high.

Forget-me-not. See *Myosotis*.
Foxglove. See *Digitalis*.

Quan. Each Per 10 Per 100

Funkia. Plantain Lily. Day Lily, var., lancifolia. Lavender. September-October..	500	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$ 8 00
F. ovata. Blue. June. Broad-leaved domes	1100	15	1 25	8 00
F. subcordata grandiflora. Pure white.	175	15	1 25	10 00

All the Day Lilies have symmetrical rosettes of healthy foliage, about fifteen inches high, an important point in a garden design for they never look shabby or seedy. The spikes of bell like flowers are attractive.

Gaillardia grandiflora. Blanket flower.	1500	15	1 25	8 00
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A most satisfactory plant for its continuous bloom both for outdoor display of its rich red and yellow daisy shaped flowers as well as for cut flowers. All summer.

Garden heliotrope. See *Valerian*.

Gas Plant. See *Dictamnus*.

Gentiana Andrewsii. Closed Gentian. Blue August.	300	20	1 75	15 00
Geum atrosanguineum. Scarlet.	700	15	1 25	10 00
G. atrosanguineum, Mrs. Bradshaw. Double .	60	25	2 00	.....

An attractive open growing plant covered with strawberry like flowers of intense scarlet. Blooms intermittently through the summer and fall.

Golden Glow. See *Rudbeckia*.

Gypsophylla paniculata. Baby's Breath. White	400	15	1 25	10 00
Habenaria ciliaris. Yellow Fringed Orchid..	100	25	1 25	10 00
Helenium pumilum. Yellow.	275	15	1 25	10 00
Helianthus, Sunflower				
Helianthus maxmiliana. Yellow.	200	15	1 25	8 00
H. Mollis. Hoary Sunflower. Yellow.	115	15	1 25	8 00
H. orgyalis. Yellow.	150	15	1 25	8 00
H. rigidus, var., Miss Mellish. Yellow.	1600	15	1 25	10 00

We grow the variety "Miss Mellish" in quantity because we consider it the best of the Sunflowers, very attractive single, golden flowers on graceful stems, and free from weedy characteristics.

Heliopsis laevis, var., Pitcheriana. Yellow	80	10	90	8 00
Helleborus. Christmas Rose. Rose color	30	25	2 00	.....

Hemerocallis — Day Lily

H. Dumortierii. Dwarf. Bronze-yellow. June.	250	15	1 25	10 00
H. flava. Lemon Lily. Lemon-yellow. Midsummer.	400	15	1 25	10 00
H. Florham. Large. Golden yellow.	500	20	1 75	12 00
H. fulva. Tawny Day Lily. Copper. Midsummer.	250	10	90	8 00
H. fulva, var., Kwanso. Double Orange Lily...	250	10	90	8 00
H. Gold Dust. Indian Yellow. May and June	175	15	1 25	8 00
H. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Day Lily. July.				
The latest to flower.	100	15	1 25	8 00

The Yellow Day lilies are all clean, thrifty plants with wide yellow lilies on graceful nodding stems. A collection of them will bloom all summer.

Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells.	300	15	1 25	10 00
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Although each flower is the size of the lily-of-the-valley, it is brilliant from the intensity of the color in the hot, dry midsummer season.

Hibiscus Moscheutos. Marsh Mallow, var., Crimson Eye. White, Red centre. All summer.	125	15	1 25	10 00
H. New Giant red.	100	35	3 00	25 00
Hollyhock. See <i>Althæa rosea</i> .				
Hypericum Moserianum. Gold Flower. St. Johns Wort.	25	15	1 50	.....
Iberis sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. ...	100	15	1 25	10 00

Iris

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Iris Germanica. German Iris. Fleur-de-lis:				
Purple King. Rich velvety purple.....	100	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
Spectabilis. Light and dark violet-purple.	275	15	1 25	10 00
Walnerii. Lavender blue with darker falls				
((\$60 per M)	500	15	1 25	8 00
Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender blue.....	250	25	2 00	18 00
Cengialti. S. Lavender blue. F. Violet				
blue, Fragrant.....	350	15	1 25	10 00
Queen of May. Rose lilac, almost pink....	100	15	1 25	10 00
Aurea. The finest pure yellow.....	100	15	1 25	10 00
Honorabilis. S. Golden. F. Mahogany-				
brown.....	300	15	1 25	10 00
Maori King. S. Golden. F. Velvety-				
crimson, margined gold.....	50	25	2 00	.....
Mrs. H. Darwin. Pure white, touched				
violet at base of Falls.....	150	15	1 25	10 00
Madam Chereau. Pure white, frilled blue .	200	15	1 25	10 00
Dr. Bernice. S. Coppery-bronze. F. Crim-				
son.....	125	15	1 25	10 00
Clear blue. Tall.....	200	15	1 25	10 00
Smoke color or bronze.....	400	10	90	8 00
I. Florentina. Orris root. White, flushed				
lilac.....	300	15	1 25	10 00
I. pumila hybrida. Dwarf Iris:				
Cyanea. Satiny blue-purple.. (\$60 per M)	1700	15	1 00	8 00
Eburna. Creamy white.....	400	15	1 00	8 00
Florida. Sulphur yellow.....	400	15	1 00	8 00

People want their gardens attractive when they begin work in April and May. This is like the German Iris, and blooms early in May.

I. cristata. Sky blue, 4 inches.....	350	15	1 00	8 00
I. Siberica orientalis, Siberian Iris. Deep blue .	800	15	1 00	8 00
I. Snow Queen, White.....	50	25	2 00	.....
I. Pseudo-acorus.....	150	15	1 25	10 00
I. Kämpferi. Japanese Iris:				
Victor. White, veined violet-purple.....	75	25	2 00	15 00
Blue Jay. Sky-blue.....	175	25	2 00	15 00
Blue Danube. Indigo Blue.....	175	25	2 00	15 00
Helene von Siebold. Reddish, veined				
white.....	225	25	2 00	15 00
Paragon. Royal purple, marked orange. . .	150	25	2 00	15 00
Gold Bound. Pure white.....	100	25	2 00	15 00

The Japanese Iris continues the Iris season well into July, which began in May with the dwarf Iris so valuable for bordering and was carried through June by the wealth of bloom of the German varieties.



Lespedeza.— This grows about four feet high, making a clump of deep green healthy foliage in a dry situation. The magenta flowers are very numerous, making a solid mass of color during September.

Kniphofia, syn., Tritoma. Red Hot Poker Plant:				
Orange, scarlet and yellow.....	175	15	1 25	10 00
Larkspur. See Delphinium.				
Lathyrus latifolia. Hardy Sweet Pea. Pink				
and White mixed.....	50	15	1 25	8 00
L. "The Pearl." Pure white.....	50	15	1 25	10 00
Lavendula vera. Lavender.....	125	15	1 25	10 00
Lespedeza sieboldi, syn. Desmodium penduli-				
florum. Magenta-pink.....	90	20	1 50	12 00
Liatris pycnostachya. Kansas Gay Feather . .	150	15	1 25	8 00
L. spicata. Devils Bit. Pure purple.....	150	15	1 25	8 00
Lilies. See Funkias, Hemerocallis and Liliums.				
Lilium auratum. Japanese Golden Banded				
Lily.....	100	25	1 75	15 00
L. candidum. Madonna Lily.....	100	15	1 25	10 00



LUPINES. A border of Lupines at its highest beauty in early June. The German Iris planted at the edge were just as conspicuous a few days earlier. If a continuation of blue is desired, Delphinium and Veronica will give it.



No garden can be sombre where the nodding bells of the Campanula smile.



As cut flowers, the Dianthus or China Pinks cannot be excelled.



HEMEROCALLIS. Frequently a roadside is embellished by the lemon and orange colored lilies of the Hemerocallis which persist in spite of the heat and dust. There are several good garden varieties.



FLOWER GARDEN. If you love flowers, you can have them without the restriction of formal walks and beds. A promiscuous planting after all has a fascination demanding recognition.



DIGITALIS. Showing the strong plants we offer.



Our all steel mover designed for large deciduous trees. With this we can move trees 70 ft. high, 50 ft. wide, with an area of roots 45 ft. in diameter. The illustration shows an Elm being moved. Note how the tree rests in the steel cradle, padded to distribute the pressure. Two screws swing the tree over.



Tree Mover No. 21, all steel. Estimated capacity 30 tons. With this, we can move very large evergreens with a heavier ball than has heretofore been practicable. On the mover is a Pine, 40 years old, 50 ft. high and 40 ft. wide. We have moved several trees of this type and dimension. Are there such trees in your vicinity we can move for you?

The insert shows a smaller tree with a six foot ball. We have several movers of this type, available if a speedy completion of a contract is a consideration.

Whatever the nature of the work may be, we have apparatus uniquely adapted for it and what may be of still greater importance, knowledge to what may or may not be practicable in tree moving.

LILIUM—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
L. elegans, var., Wallacei. Apricot, spotted black.....	100	\$15	\$1 25	\$10 00
L. speciosum rubrum. Deep pink.....	300	15	1 25	10 00
L. tigrinum. Tiger Lily. Orange spotted black.....	1400	10	90	7 00

Plant a hundred in the shrubbery or naturalize them along a hedgerow. Four feet in midsummer.

Lily-of-the-Valley. *See Convallaria.*

Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal flower. Crimson.	325	15	1 25	10 00
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Lupines

Lupinus polyphyllus. Lupine. Blue (\$60 per M)	1000	15	1 25	10 00
L. polyphyllus, var., albus. White.....	500	15	1 25	10 00
L. polyphyllus, var. Moerheimii. Beautiful shades of light and dark pink.....	300	35	3 00	25 00

Upright spikes of wistaria like flowers in May and June. The blue Lupine grows wild in dry ground on Long Island.

Lychnis chalcedonica. London Pride. Orange-scarlet.....	60	15	1 00	8 00
L. Haageana. Pink, scarlet, crimson.....	50	15	1 25	10 00
L. Flos-cuculi, var., plenissima semperflorens. Double Cuckoo Flower. Ragged Robin. Pink.....	120	15	1 25	10 00
L. viscaria fl. pl. German Catchfly. Double rosy-red.....	125	15	1 25	10 00
Lysimachia clethroides.....	350	10	80	5 00
Mallow. <i>See Hibiscus.</i>				
Megasia cordifolia. Handsome tuft of bronze foliage.....	45	25	1 50	.....
Michaelmas Daisy. <i>See Aster.</i>				
Monarda didyma. Bee Balm. Oswego Tea: Crimson-scarlet.....	1150	15	1 25	10 00
Salvia like flowers, very brilliant from June till September. The humming birds hover in ecstasies over it.				
Monkshood. <i>See Aconitum.</i>				
Montbretia. Orange and Vermilion.....	200	.....	25	2 25
Moss Pink. <i>See Phlox subulata.</i>				
Myosotis palustris semperflorens. Everblooming Forget-me-not.....	550	10	90	6 00
Myrtle. <i>See Vinca.</i>				
Oenothera. Evening Primrose. Fruticosa, var., Youngii. Yellow.....	500	15	1 25	10 00
Every bush is a mound of buttercup yellow.				
Opuntia. Vulgaris. Prickly Pear. Yellow	175	15	1 25	10 00
This Cactus is native on the driest sands and rock.				

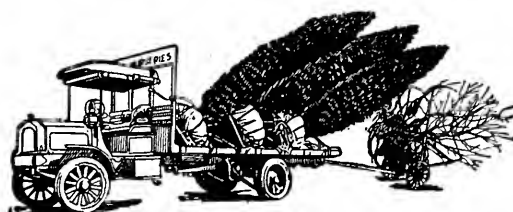
Pæonies

Pæonia sinensis. Pæony:

Festiva maxima. White. Early.....	175	50	4 50	40 00
Madame Crousse. White. Midseason...	50	50	4 50	40 00
Couronne d'Or. Crown of Gold. White. Very late.....	75	75	6 50	60 00
Queen Victoria, syn., Whitleyi. White. Early midseason.....	100	25	2 00	18 00
Delicatissima. Pink.....	200	75	6 50	60 00
Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille, Pink. Late.....	75	75	6 50	60 00
Humei Carnea. Pink.....	75	25	2 00	.....
Felix Crousse. Red. Late midseason ...	50	75	6 50	60 00

A quick method of delivery with a wide radius reaching through western Connecticut, Westchester County, New Jersey. The tree on the trailer is a Maple, Linden, Pin Oak, or Elm, twenty years old with a spread of fifteen to twenty feet. On the truck can be carried evergreens as shown or two or three shade trees with a spread of twelve to sixteen feet. We have hundreds of large trees with broad tops of flexible branches trained to tie in narrow enough to go under trolley wires and across ferries. It will pay you to investigate this method of saving fifteen years in the development of your country place. We have grown these trees in a wholesale way and are offering the stock close to the cost of production, believing it to be the best method of educating the public to utilize a new type of nursery stock. The roots are kept in the best possible condition for successful transplanting.

The truck is also used to take twenty men a distance of twenty or thirty miles to move large trees, the time lost on the road is but slight and you get efficient skilful work to move trees quickly and safely. The men are working the year round at tree-moving and will do the work in a manner that is both the best and the cheapest.



PÆONIES—Continued	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Rubra superba. (Richardsons) Crimson.				
Late.....	100	\$ 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
Delachei. Crimson purple. Late mid-				
season.....	150	50	4 50	40 00
Duchess de Nemours. Sulphur white.				
Late.....	175	50	4 50	40 00
P. Officinalis rubra fl. pl. Rich crimson. Early	200	30	2 50	20 00
P. Moutan. Tree Peony.....	30	1 00	9 00	.....

Papaver, Poppy				
Papaver orientale. Oriental Poppy. Ver-				
million or Scarlet.....	350	15	1 25	10 00
P. Hybrids. Mixed.....	150	25	2 00	15 00

The Oriental Poppy is the showiest individual flower of our collection. Flowers six to eight inches across of flaming orange-scarlet, in July. It is somewhat difficult to transplant successfully but the plants in pots are the surest. Once established, the clump retains its position in the garden indefinitely.

P. nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. White, orange,				
and scarlet. May and September.....	500	15	1 00	8 00
Pea. Perennial. See <i>Lathyrus</i> .				
Periwinkle. Myrtle. See <i>Vinca</i> .				
Paradisa Liliastrum. St. Brunos Lily.....	125	15	1 00	8 00
Penstemon barbatus var., Torreyi. Scarlet....	50	15	1 25	10 00

Phlox

The new Phloxes are so beautiful, and so varied in delicate shadings that there seems no excuse for offering a long list plentifully sprinkled with rose-magenta, rose-mauve, rosy lilac and many less explicit descriptions which only serve to mystify the amateur in search of a few harmonious shades. There are many indifferent, freaky and washy shades in the best collections we have seen, which should not be grown. We offer only the most distinct and best shade in each color that we know.

WHITE

Independence. Tall. Early white.....	500	15	1 25	10 00
Von Lassburg. Medium. Purest white....	250	15	1 25	10 00
Hermoine. Dwarf. 10 inches high. white.	250	15	1 25	10 00
Bridesmaid, Tall. white, crimson-carmine				
eye.....	250	15	1 25	10 00
Aglæ Adanson, Medium, Satiny white, soft				
red eye.....	300	15	1 25	10 00
Beranger. Dwarf, White, suffused rose pink	250	15	1 25	10 00

SALMON PINK

Elizabeth Campbell. Soft salmon, shading				
white in centre, with touch of red at				
centre.....	400	30	2 50	20 00
Lumineaux. Tall. Large flowering, salmon-				
pink, shading, lighter in centre. Late.	350	15	1 25	10 00
Wolfgang von Goethe. Medium. Deep sal-				
mon-rose with white centre (\$80 per M)	500	15	1 25	10 00
L'Evenment. Dwarf. Even bright satiny				
salmon. Blue-purple eye.....	500	15	1 25	10 00

SCARLET AND ORANGE RED

General Van Heutz. New. Brilliant salmon				
red with clear white centre.....	600	20	1 75	15 00
George A. Strohle. Orange scarlet. Blood-				
red eye.....	250	20	1 75	15 00
Coquelicot. Dwarf. Orange scarlet with				
crimson eye.....	300	15	1 25	10 00
Matador. Medium. Orange red. Cherry				
eye.....	400	15	1 25	10 00

RED TO BRONZE RED

R. P. Struthers. Tall. Bright red. Vig-				
orous long flowering.....	500	15	1 25	10 00

PHLOX—Continued		Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Fernand Cortez. Tall. Large flowers.					
Deep crimson, overlaid bronze.	400	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	
LAVENDER-PINK					
L'Esperance. Dwarf. Dainty lavender-pink with large white centre.	200	15	1 25	10 00	
P. Mixed	500	10	90	6 00	
Phlox suffruticosa. Early flowering Phlox:					
Miss Lingard. White. Pale red eye.	400	20	1 75	15 00	
P. Amoena. Rose pink.	250	15	1 00	8 00	
P. subulata. Moss pink.					
Alba. Pure white.	1000	10	80	6 00	
Lilacina. Light lilac. (\$50 per M)	5000	10	80	6 00	
Pink. An excellent pink.	1000	10	80	6 00	

The Moss pinks are invaluable for covering banks, rough ground, or bordering paths.

Physostegia Virginica. False Dragon Head					
Pink. Midsummer 3 to 5 ft.	300	15	1 25	10 00	
Alba. White. Heatherlike blossoms. . . .	175	15	1 25	10 00	
Platycodon grandiflorum. Chinese Bellflower,					
Blue and white. July.	275	15	1 25	10 00	
Polygonatum giganteum. Solomons Seal.					
White.	150	15	1 25	10 00	
Prickly Pear. See <i>Opuntia</i> .					

Primroses

Polyanthus. Primula elatior:					
Munstead Strain. Cream to orange. . . .	250	15	1 25	8 00	
Invincible Giant. White to rich crimson	400	15	1 25	8 00	
Elatior. Oxslip. All colors.	500	10	90	8 00	
Prince of Orange.	75	15	1 25	8 00	
Primula. Primrose:					
Vulgaris. English Primrose. Yellow.					
Sutton's Perfection. Brightest shades. . .	100	15	1 25	8 00	
Sutton's Pure White.	125	15	1 25	8 00	
Mixed.	200	10	90	6 00	

The Primroses vie with the daffodils in early Spring. Scatter them through the garden and edges of the shrubbery.

Pyrethrum. Kelway's Double and single, mixed	1000	15	1 25	10 00	
Many shades from white, through pink to crimson.					

You know the China Aster, an annual blooming in late summer. This has similar flowers in May. They are smaller and some are single like the daisy. They are excellent for cutting and make a welcome spot in the garden.

Primrose. Evening. See *Oenothera*.

Ragged Robin. See *Lychnis*.

Rudbeckia laciniata. Golden Glow.	300	15	1 25	8 00	
R. purpurea. Giant Purple Cone-flower.	200	15	1 25	10 00	

Rock Cress. See *Arabis*.

Sagina subulata. Pearlwort.	250	15	1 25	.....
A close green moss one inch high. It is very attractive at Easthampton in a garden back of the sand dunes.					

Salvia Azurea, var., grandiflora. Meadow Sage.

Sky blue.	550	15	1 25	10 00	
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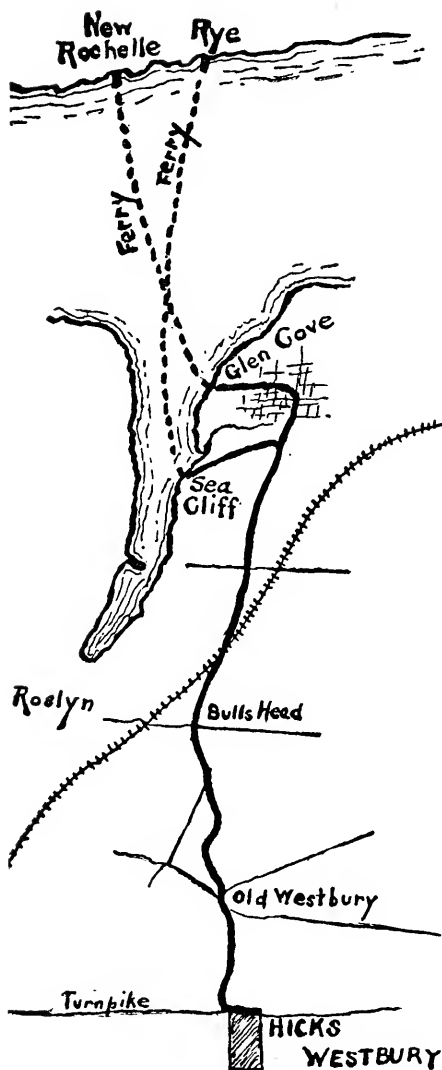
One of the rare blues that are always welcome. In early autumn, it waves its slender wands four feet high.

S. Pratensis. Dark blue.	150	15	1 25	10 00	
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Sea Holly. See *Eryngium*.

Sedum acre. Stonecrop. Wall Pepper.	1000	10	50	3 00	
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A creeping moss like plant, with bright yellow stars in June. To cover a sand-bank or a bit of ground too gravelly for grass.

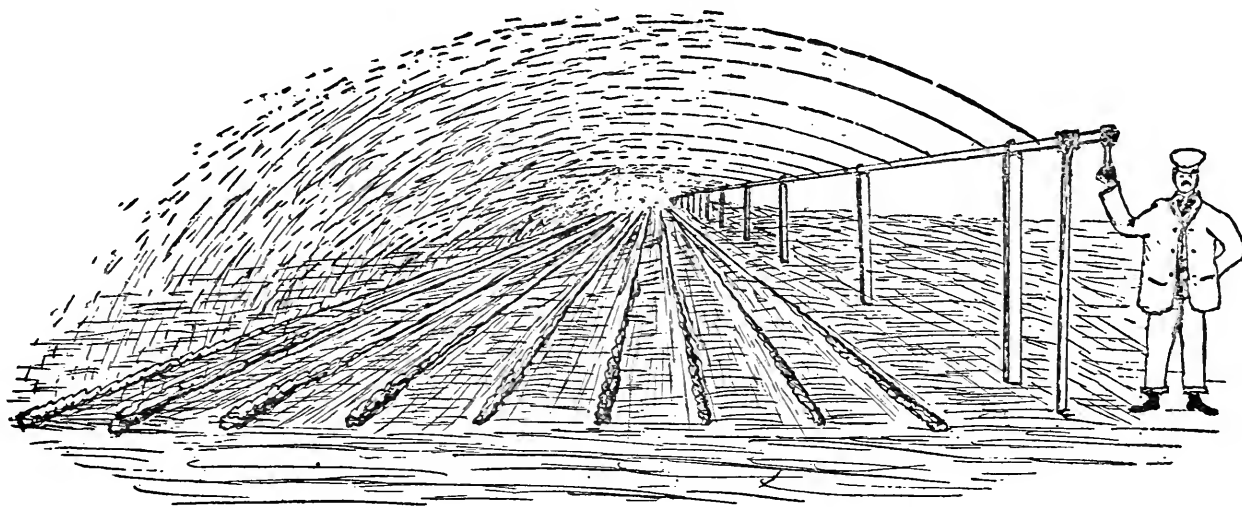


During the summer months a ferry for autos runs every two hours between Rye Beach and Sea Cliff also between New Rochelle and Glen Cove.

SEDUM—Continued

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Spectabilis. Japanese Liveforever. Rosy red.....	200	\$15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Spectabilis, var., Brilliant. Dark red....	100	15	1 25	10 00
Silphium perfoliatum. Cup plant. Lemon yellow	225	15	1 00	8 00
Sneezeweed. See <i>Helenium</i> .				
Spirea Japonica. Astilbe Japonica. White...	50	15	1 25	10 00
Kamtschatica or Gigantea. Cream.....	50	25	2 00	.....
Palmata, var. elegans. Silvery-pink.....	50	15	1 25	.....
Statice latifolia. Great Sea Lavender. Purplish blue.....	25	15	1 25	.....
Stokesia Cyanea. Cornflower. Stokes Aster..				
Blue.....(\$60 per M)	1500	15	1 25	10 00
Alba. White.....(\$60 per M)	800	15	1 25	10 00
From June to frost the beautiful broad blue Cornflower-like blossoms revel in the hot sunshine.				
Sweet William. See <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> .				
Tradescantia Virginica. Spiderwort. Blue...	100	15	1 25	8 00
Alba. White.....	200	15	1 25	8 00
Torch Lily. Tritoma. See <i>Kniphofia</i> .				
Trollius. Globe flower. Yellow. May.....	150	25	2 00	.....
Valeriana officinalis. Garden Heliotrope. Midsummer.....	200	15	1 25	10 00
Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Blue Jay				
Flower July-August.....	250	15	1 25	10 00
Vinca minor. Trailing Blue Myrtle or Periwinkle.....	500	15	1 00	8 00
White.....(\$60 per M)	4500	15	1 00	8 00
Viola. Violet. Hardy Double Russian.....	150	15	1 00	8 00
Yucca filamentosa. Adams Needle. Spanish				
Bayonet. 3 yr. trans...(\$50 per M)	3000	15	1 00	6 00

Have you a big sand bank, a stretch of shore, or a dry hillside? Try several hundreds of these, three feet apart. They are bright green all winter, and in June send up broad candelabra-like spikes of white lilies, three to five feet high that illuminate the evening.



Irrigation not only insures the safety of a crop but growth and production is advanced even when the natural moisture seems ample. In this respect it aligns itself with fertilization and cultivation as a factor in intensive culture. It is a means of soil improvement when the soil needs it. The above is a home garden and orchard irrigated by means of overhead pipes as developed by the Skinner Irrigation Co., Troy, Ohio. The uncertain rainfall and the porous soil of Long Island make irrigation a necessary consideration if you are to gain the highest success in your agricultural pursuits.

Fruits

How to Start and Maintain a Home Orchard

You can have fruit the second season with peaches, currants, raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries, and four to six years with Pears and Apples. You can gain but little by getting larger trees. Few, if any, are obtainable from nurserymen. You have got to establish the trees on your place before they will bear fruit, and it will take as long with a tree 8 ft. high and 1½ inch in diameter as with a tree 4 or 5 feet high and ¾ inch in diameter. Commercial growers find they get results just as quickly with even smaller trees. The important question is, not when you can get the first fruit, but when you can get the first peck of fruit from a tree.

Dwarf Apples and Dwarf Pears are grafted on roots which retard the growth and induce earlier bearing. However the advantage is slight except on very limited areas under high culture, and Long Island is not yet so crowded as to make the practice necessary.

Varieties for Long Island have been carefully tested in this establishment for the past sixty years. Like the size of the tree planted, the variety is less important than the cultivation. We have selected varieties which we consider good for home use on Long Island to cover the season.

The cultivation is 90 per cent. of the work in having fruit, pruning and spraying the balance. Many fruit trees fail to reach satisfactory development because they are set in the grass and let alone, or there is a little circle kept free of grass; this is only a fraction of the root-area.

You may plan to keep a circle around each tree cultivated, but it will not be done thoroughly by hand. The circle will not be wide enough, the ground will be scraped ½ inch deep once in three weeks, just enough to keep away the weeds. The soil will become baked and hard, allowing the ground to dry rapidly. Cultivate with a horse so as to stir the surface soil 6 inches deep once every ten days from April to August or September.

The value of cultivating is not primarily to kill weeds, but to conserve moisture and aerate the soil, helping the bacteria to make the plant-food available. The dust-mulch, to hold moisture, is especially essential on Long Island because of the porous subsoil.

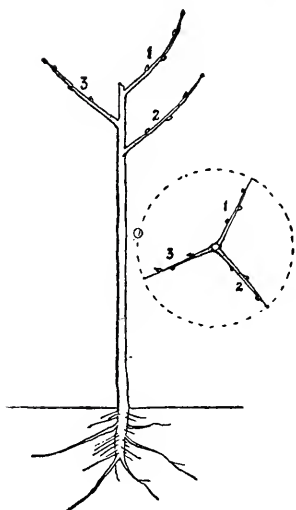
The way to start a fruit orchard for home use is to plant the trees in rows 15 to 30 feet apart.

Planting.—In planting, cut off bruised and broken roots, dig a hole wide enough to spread out the roots, and pack the earth firmly. Cut back the tops.

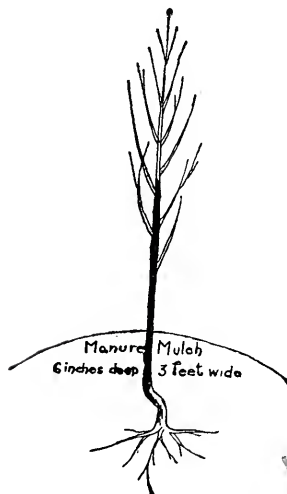
Before spraying get literature. Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; and the Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

For materials, The Grasselli Chemical Co., 60 Wall St., New York City; The Sherwin-Williams Co., 50 Church St., New York City, and Bowker Insecticide Co., Boston, Mass.; B. G. Pratt Co. 50 Church St., N. Y.

For pumps The Deming Co., Salem, Ohio; E. C. Brown Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Field Force Pump Co., Lockport N. Y.



Newly planted apple or pear trees should be pruned back to three or four branches, 8 inches long, disposed equally about the body of the tree, with several inches between. Each branch can be allowed to carry three subdivisions. The spring following cut back the previous year's growth to 1 foot, allowing each subdivision to carry two branches instead of three. Keep the tops open so that the sunlight reaches all parts.



Peach trees should be cut back to a cane at transplanting. Four or five branches can be allowed to grow the first season. A general rule for the following years can be to shorten

APPLES

Price, 5-7 ft. high Each, \$.75 Per 10, \$6.00 Per 100, \$50.00
Dwarf75 6.00 50.00

Do not veto planting apples because you must wait two or three years. They will be sure to repay you for waiting. Plant 20-40 feet apart.

Varieties starred can be supplied in dwarf form. Plant 10-15 feet apart.

Early Harvest Yellow, acid. Late July and early August.
*Yellow Transparent Earliest apple. Yellow, acid. July 20.
*Red Astrachan Red, sour. August. Excellent dessert.
Sweet Bough Yellow, sweet. July and August.
Duchess of Oldenburg Yellow streaked, juicy, acid. August 15.
*Gravenstein Yellow streaked. August and September.
Wealthy Dark red, sub-acid. October-November.
Fall Pippin Yellow, acid. October-November.
*McIntosh Red, acid. September.
Fameuse Crimson, acid. November.
*Newtown Pippin Dull green, delicious flavor. January-May.
Roxbury Russet Russet, sub-acid. January-May.
*Baldwin Red, juicy and rich. November-April.
Spitzenburg Red, spicy. Good keeper.
R. I. Greening Green, rich, sub-acid. November-February.
Smokehouse Red and yellow, juicy. October-January.
Transcendent (Crab) Yellow, red cheek. September.

PEARS

Price, 5-6 ft. high Each, \$0.75 Per 10, \$6.00

Those starred succeed especially as dwarfs and require little or no pruning. Their use is commended where areas are limited or early fruiting is an important consideration. They can be planted as close as ten feet.

Osband's Summer Yellow, sweet. August.
*Clapp's Favorite Yellow, red cheek. Valuable. August.
*Bartlett Yellow, red cheek. August-September.
Sheldon Russet, coarse, fine flavor. September-October.
Seckel Brown, sweet and juicy. September-October.
*Duchess d'Angouleme Yellow, large, buttery. October-November.
*Anjou Green and russet, rich. October-November.
Winter Nellis Russet, rich, sprightly. November-December.
Keiffer Yellow, coarse. November-January.

PEACHES

Ripening about in order named.

Price, 4-6 ft. high 1 year Each, \$0.25 Per 10, \$2.00 Per 100, \$18.00
Carman Large, white, spicy. July.
Belle of Georgia Large, white, firm, delicious. August.
Champion Large, white, juicy. August.
Mountain Rose Medium, white, prolific. August.
Elberta Large, yellow, juicy, and fine flavor. August-September.
Crawford's Early Large, yellow. September.
Old Mixon White. Excellent for canning. September.
Crawford's Late Large, yellow, red at the stone. Late September.
Stump the World White, juicy, and high flavored. Late September.
Chairs Choice Large yellow, firm, good quality.
Globe Large, yellow, sweet, and delicious.
Stephens Rareripe Large, red skin, flesh white. October.

PLUMS

Those starred are Japanese Plums, peculiarly early and productive, but not always equal to the European Plums in quality. They are inclined to overbear, remedied by proper pruning or thinning of fruit.

Price, 5-6 ft. high Each, \$0.50 Per 10, \$4.00 Per 100, \$35.00
*Abundance Yellow, covered with red, productive. August.
*Apple Reddish purple, finest flavor. Late August.
*Burbank Yellow, red cheek, rich and sugary. Late Aug.

PLUMS—Continued

*Wickson	Maroon-red, firm, good quality.
*October Purple	Reddish purple, late, good quality.
German Prune	Purple sweet.
Green Gage	Green, sweet, and rich.
Lombard	Dark red, pleasant, but not rich, productive.
Bradshaw	Reddish purple, juicy and good.

CHERRIES

There is a very general hunger for cherries. They are easy to grow. The principal trouble is the birds. If you plant several trees the birds will leave you some. The late varieties like Downer's Late Red ripen the same time as the mazzard cherries which grow wild and the birds do not trouble them so much.

When planted cherries should be cut back more severely than apples or pears.

The Early Richmond, Montmorency and Morello are the sour pie cherries.

Most of the others are commonly known as Ox-heart cherries.

Price, 5-6 ft. high

Governor Wood

Coe's Transparent

Black Tartarian

Downer's Late Red

Rockport

Yellow Spanish

Napoleon

Windsor

Mercer

Schmidt's

Early Richmond

Montmorency

English Morello

QUINCE

Price, 3-5 ft. high

Champion and Orange

GRAPES

Price, 2 years

Pocklington

Worden

Concord

Salem

Niagara

Delaware

Moore's Early

Moore's Diamond

GOOSEBERRIES

Price

They thrive in any garden soil, and are very satisfactory for home use.

Industry

Downing

CURRANTS

Price

Keep all wood over two years cut out. The currant worm is easily controlled

by hellebore powder.

Cherry

Fay's Prolific

White Grape

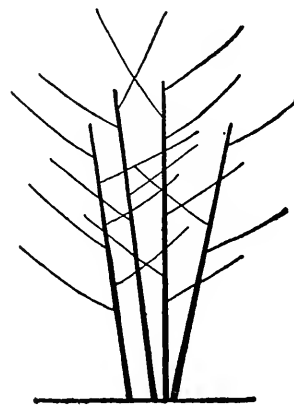
Black Naples

the annual growth one half. Pruning may not be necessary when there has been a heavy crop or sparse rainfall; when the season's growth is under 8 inches.

The above holds generally for plum and cherry. The habit of the plum to bear early and abundantly so limits its annual growth that after the bearing age, little pruning is necessary, other than to remove dead or interfering limbs or head back an occasional strong shoot which may appear in the centre of the crown.

If your trees do not make a normal growth you have either neglected to provide sufficient manure, to keep them watered, or the ground mellow 6 inches deep.

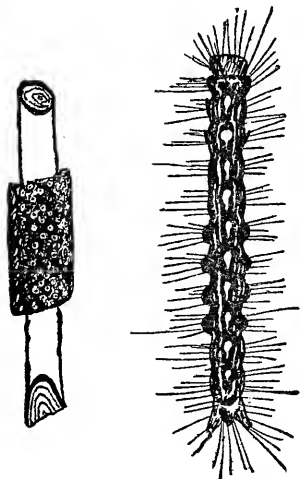
Watch the trunks of your peach trees for borers. There will be a mass of jelly and sawdust near the base which can be scraped off with a knife and the borer cut out. Borers in apples are also detected by the castings at the base.



Raspberries and blackberries can be the product of any out-of-the-way corner of your yard. Remove the dead canes every year. Pinch the terminal growth of new canes when they become 4 feet high. This will induce the formation of lateral shoots each of which can be pinched off when they have grown 14 inches.

Miscellaneous

	Each	Per 10	Per 100		Per 10	Per 100
Raspberries.	\$ 8	\$ 50	\$ 4 00	Asparagus, 2 yrs.	\$ 15	\$ 1 00
Blackberries.	8	50	4 00	Strawberries.	25	1 00
				“ Potted } for Aug. — Sept. }	50	4 00
				Per		
				Each 10		
Mulberry, Downing and New American, 6 ft.	\$.75	\$6 00				
Nuts, <i>see</i> Hazelnut, Hickory, Walnut, Butternut.						
	Quan.	Ea.	Per 10	Per 100		
Udo. New salad plant.		\$ 25	\$2 00	\$		
Rhubarb.		20	1 50	. . . . .	
Horse Radish.		15	1 00	. . . . .	
Mint	150	10	80	5 00		
Thyme.	15	15	1 25	. . . . .	
Sage.	25	15	1 25	. . . . .	



Full grown larvae and egg belt of Forest Tree Tent Caterpillar. The single row of spots down the back distinguishes it from the apple tree caterpillar, which has two rows. Acres of Long Island forest were defoliated in 1913 by this pest. The ravages in the woodlands can be controlled by spraying in May with Arsenate of Lead.

In case of extensive outbreaks, where the expense of spraying seems prohibitive, it may be found advisable to burn over defoliated areas, just after the caterpillar has pupated, and before the moths emerge, providing there is not enough inflammable matter to produce a fire that would injure the tree. This measure would have to be conducted with extreme caution; but wherever practicable it would result in the destruction of many insects.

Send for bulletin to Dr. S. P. Felt, State Entomologist, Albany, New York.

Some Insects and Fungus to Expect on Long Island, and How to Overcome Them.

SAN JOSÉ SCALE on fruit trees, currants, double-flowering fruits, and Japanese quince. Spray with lime-sulphur solution or scalecide when dormant, preferably both in November and during the winter. CODLING MOTH — a worm in apple, pear, and quince. Spray with arsenate of lead and Bordeaux mixture immediately after the blossoms fall, and ten days later. CURRANT WORM. Hellebore, dry or sprinkled on with water. Apple Tree TENT CATERPILLAR. Burn with kerosene torch. Forest Tree TENT CATERPILLAR, see illustrations. HICKORY BARK BORER and GRAPE ROT and MILDEW. Bordeaux mixture when the buds first swell and at intervals later. BROWN ROT on peach and plum. Summer spraying with lime and sulphur. APPLE MAGGOT, or RAILROAD WORM. Destroy all infested fruit. CUCUMBER, MUSKMELON, and CELERY. Spray every ten days with Bordeaux mixture. ROSE APHIS and LEAF HOPPER. Spray with kerosene emulsion or tobacco-water. THE FALL WEB-WORM. Webs may be cut off, or the trees sprayed with arsenate of lead. RHODODENDRON LACE-WING FLY, see page 47. ELM-LEAF BEETLE, see page 8. HICKORY BORER, see page 95. CHESTNUT BARK DISEASE, see page 95. APPLE and PEACH BORER, see page 87. The page references are to "Trees for Long Island," our descriptive catalogue.

See Annual Report of New York State Entomologist, Albany, for *locust leaf miner*, which is browning the foliage, and can be controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead in May; *two lined chestnut borer* which is killing some Oak trees. The trees should be cut and burned before the beetles come out. The same remedy applies to the *White Birch borer* and the *Hickory borer*.

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to Certify that the Stock in the nursery of ISAAC HICKS & SON, of Westbury, County of Nassau, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San José scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1914.

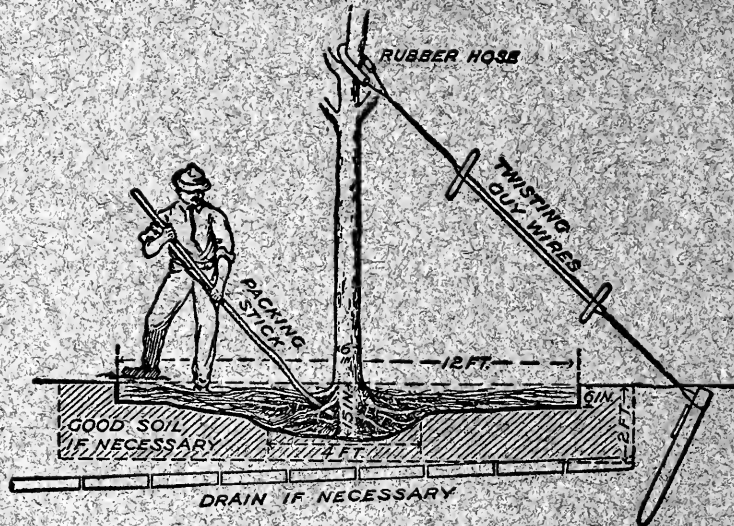
(Signed) CALVIN J. HUSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Date, Albany, N. Y., September 2, 1913.

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Bank Coverings	60, 67, 75, 83, 93, 94, 95	Dogwood	4, 7, 62, 64	Irrigation	113	Penstemon	110	Stuartia	74
Barberry	60	Dolichos	94	Ivy	94	Peony	109, 110	Storax	74
Barren-wort	104	Doronicum	104	Jasminum	69	Pepperidge	33	Sumach	74, 75
Bayberry	63	Dragonhead, False	111	Judas	13	Periwinkle	83	Sunflower	105
Bee Balm	109	Dry Ground, trees for	31, 32, 46, 67, 68, 74, 77, 92	Juglans	37	Persimmon	33	Sweet Fern	77
Beech	3, 5, 6			Juniper	42, 45	Phellodendron	7	Sweet Gum	17
Bellflower	103, 111			Juniperus	39, 42, 45	Philadelphus	77	Sweet Pea, Hardy	106
Bellis	100	Dutchman's Pipe	93	Kalmia	83	Phlox	110, 111	Sweet Pepper Bush	76, 77
Benzoil	73	Echinops	104	Kansas Gay Feather	106	Photinia	71	Sweet-scented Shrub	77
Berberis	60, 83	Elaeagnus	62	Kernia	63	Physostegia	111	Sweet William	104
Betula	6	Elder	64, 67	Kill calf	59	Picea	50-57	Symphoricarpos	69, 73
Birch	6	Elm	32	Kniphofia	106	Pine	43-49	Syringa	70, 77
Bittersweet	93	Empress Tree	32	Kolreuteria	13	Pink, Moss	109	Tamarix	77
Blackberries	116	Epimedium	104	Kudzu Vine	94	Pinks, Hardy	104	Taxus	57, 58
Blanket Flower	105	Eryngium	104	Laburnum	69	Pinus	45-49	Tecoma	94
Bleeding Heart	104	Euonymus	67, 82, 86	Larch	14	Pinxter Flower	60	Thistle Globe	104
Bluejay Flower	112	Eupatorium	104	Larix	14	Plane Tree	33	Thorn	34, 62
Boltonia	100	Evergreens	37	Larkspur	103	Platanus	33	Thrift	100
Borers	115	Exochorda	67	Lathyrus	106	Platycodon	111	Thuya	37
Boundary Planting	44, 50, 66, 75	Fagus	5, 6	Laurel Mountain	83	Pleached Alley	12, 14	Thyme	116
Borwood	80, 81, 85	Fir	40, 41	Lavender	106	Plum, Beach	63	Tilia	14
Bridal Wreath	74	Forestry	26, 30, 45	Lavedeza	106	Plums	114	Tradescantia	112
Broad-leaved Evergreens	80	Forget-me-not	100	Leucothoe	83	Polygonatum	111	Tree-Moving	108
Burning Bush	67	Formal Garden Material	13, 30, 40, 53, 66, 71, 81	Liatis	106	Poplar	33	Tritoma	106
Butterfly Weed	100	Forsythia	67	Ligustrum	71	Poppy	110	Troliius	112
Butternut	37	Foundation Plants	42, 45, 56, 58, 73, 80, 85, 95	Lilac	70	Populus	33	Trumpet Vine	94
Button Bush	61, 63	Foxglove	104	Lilium	106	Primrose	109, 111	Tsuga	41
Buxus	80, 81, 85	Fraxinus	5	Lily, Day	105	Primula	111	Tulip Tree	34
Cactus	100	Fringe	62, 68	Lily-of-the-Valley	103	Private Nursery	51, 72	Udo	116
Calycanthus	77	Fruits	113	Lily, Plantain	105	Privet	71, 72	Ulmus	8
Campanula	100	Fungi	116	Lilies, Miscellaneous	106	Pruning	59, 60, 67, 68, 69, 70	Valeriana	112
Candytuft	105	Gaillardia	105	Linden	9, 14, 17	Prunus	7, 33, 63	Veronica	112
Canterbury Bells	100	Garden Theatre	12	Lindera	73	Pseudotsuga	57	Viburnum	75, 77
Caragana	73	Garland Flower	82	Liquidambar	17	Pyrethrum	111	Vinca	83
Cardinal Flower	109	Gas Plant	104	Liroidendron	34	Pyrus	5, 73	Vines	93
Carpinus	13	Gentian, Closed	105	Live-Forever	112	Quercus	29-32	Viola	112
Carya	11	Geum	105	Lobelia	109	Quince, flowering	72, 73	Violet	112
Catalpa	4, 7, 63	Ginkgo	8	Locust	18	Quinces	115	Virginia Creeper	94
Ceanothus	71	Gleditschia	18	Lonicera	68, 94	Ragged Robin	111	Walnut	17, 38
Cedar	35, 36, 39	Globe Flower	112	London Pride	109	Raspberries	116	Watering	37, 38
Cedrus	40	Globe Thistle	104	Lupine	109	Red-hot Poker Plant	106	Weigela	78, 79
Celastrus	93	Golden Bell	67	Lupinus	109	Retinospora	49, 50, 56	Willow	34, 37
Cephalanthus	63	Golden Chain	60	Lychnis	109	Rhododendrons	83-92	Willow, Japanese Pussy	75, 79
Cercis	13	Golden Glow	111	Lysimachia	109	Rhodotyus	73	Windbreak	12, 54, 55
Chamaecyparis	49, 55	Golden Tuft	99	Magnolias	16, 18, 19, 20	Rhubarb	110	Windflower	99
Cherries	191	Gooseberries	115	Mahonia	83	Rhus	74	Wistaria	94, 97
Cherry, Flowering	7			Maidenhair Tree	8	Rock Cress	111	Witch Hazel	76, 79
				Mallow	109	Rose, Christmas	105	Yellow-Wood	34
						Rose of Sharon	59	Yew	50, 57, 58
						Roses	97, 98	Yucca	92

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HOW TO PLANT A TREE

Make the hole wide enough for the full spread of the roots, about as wide as the spread of the top but not deeper than necessary. Keep the side roots up within six inches of the surface. They like to be in aerated soil just underneath the leaf mold or mulch of manure. Planting too deep is a frequent error not seriously damaging the tree, however, except in wet soils.

Stand the tree in the hole, spread out the roots naturally, throw mellow earth in the centre, pack it between the roots. Water is not essential. In May water is more helpful, because the buds are starting. In fact, we frequently plant trees and shrubs in leaf and they keep the young foliage because they are out of the ground but a short time, and if watered, they keep right on growing.

Trimming is essential to the best growth of the tree. This is especially important with Oaks and Beech. Cut back the previous year's growth to one or three buds, and thin out the balance of the tree one half. Up near the top thin out even more severely, because you need only a few branches there. If the tree is starting slowly, do not be afraid to cut more during the summer.



HEELING-IN OR TEMPORARILY PLANTING

This is an important operation. On arrival, put the roots in the soil, and cover closely with earth. Pack with the packing stick or the heel.

Trees can be watered in the trench to insure close contact of the soil with the roots. Stock can remain this way for several weeks. It is well to trim when heeled-in.

You can plant stock heeled-in in this way even when it is out in leaf. You will have it out of the ground only a short time, and if watered when planted, the new shoots keep right on growing. You can plant many kinds of trees and shrubs from the nursery during the latter part of May when in leaf.